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J1

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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GENERAL**
is doing all classes of
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J2

VOL. XXVII NO. 166

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mahatma's Call To Bose To Play Game

Simla Parleys With Whitehall

Princes And Federation

No Re-opening Of Any
Fundamental Issues
For Accession

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 13. Simla is said to be in communication with Whitehall regarding the resolutions of the recent Punjab Princes' meeting. Among the resolutions is a definite request to the Viceroy that some more time should be given to the States for sending in their replies, as the points raised by them require further discussion with Political Department officials.

My enquiries in Princes' quarters show that the Viceroy is not likely to agree to the re-opening of any fundamental question in the general clauses of the Revised Instrument of Accession, but some concession is considered possible, if really any State or States feel unable to work out the details of the schedules by the date fixed or require some more time for continuing discussions with the Political Department on technical questions, still remaining unsettled. If a definite indication is given by the State concerned before the end of the month that it is willing to accede to Federation and accepts the main principles of the Revised Instrument, there may not be difficulty in allowing some weeks for settling details by further discussion.

NOT BEFORE NOVEMBER

In fact, the general belief is that the White Paper on Federation cannot be expected before November. It is regarded significant that though the Punjab Princes' meeting has ended, some important Princes and Ministers are staying on in Simla for discussions with the Political Department. This is taken as an indication that the points raised by the Punjab Princes are not difficult of solution, and could be adjusted by further talks.

The view taken seems to be that while the time has come for putting a stop to further negotiations on questions of principle and for demanding definite decision from the States as regards accession to Federation, there is no intention to close discussion on points of detail, concerning individual States.

'FEDERATING WITH RESERVATIONS'

CALCUTTA, July 13. The "United Press" understands from reliable sources that the Council of Rulers of Eastern States Agency at the Calcutta Session that is being held will arrive at a definite conclusion in favour of Federation.

"We are federating with some reservations." Thus declared an official of a big state to the "United Press." To all appearances acceptance of federation, by the small states is a certainty, as the acceptance by the big states is reacting on them. About forty States represented by rulers and Ministers are participating in the meeting. The rulers of Nilgiri, Dhenkanal, Patna, Talcher and eight other States were present, while the Rajasahab of Serakella, presided. The meeting is expected to continue till Saturday.—United Press.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS

Prospects Of Federation
And New Policy In
Waziristan

SIMLA, July 13.

The "United Press" Special Correspondent understands that the Viceroy will address a joint session of both Houses of the Central Legislature on September 20. Considerable importance attaches to the address, since it will be delivered after over two years, the last Viceregal address being on April 8, 1937.

It is believed that the address will contain an announcement about the life of the Assembly which will get another year's extension. Besides a review of the administration, Lord Linlithgow will throw light on the prospects of Federation and give an inkling of the discussions with the Princes. A reference to the proposed new orientation of Tribal Policy in Waziristan is also expected to find a place in the Viceroy's speech.—United Press.

A CROWN FOR HITLER?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BUENOS AIRES, (By Air Mail). Argentine Nazis are reported to be collecting secretly for the purchase of a crown for Hitler as a token of their admiration. The newspaper "Critica" publishes a picture of the crown, which is made of gold and set with jewels with the German Eagle on the front side.

DR. KHANSAHEB ORDERS RELEASE

Prisoners Of Muftiabad
Agrarian Agitation

D. I. KHAN, July 13.

It is learnt that Dr. Khan Sahib has ordered the unconditional release of the prisoners, who were arrested in connection with the Muftiabad Agrarian agitation.

A son of Dr. Khan Sahib was also among those arrested in connection with this agitation.—A.P.

DHEBAR MEETS SARDAR PATEL

SURAT, July 13.

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, leader of Rajkot State's people's movement arrived at Bardoli and discussed the present situation in Rajkot with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided over the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat P. C. C. yesterday.

SHUKLA'S ALLEGATIONS

Interviewed in connection with the allegations made by Mr. Vajubhai Shukla, Mr. Dhebar said that he would not like to enter into a controversy, as it was not definitely in the interest of the Rajkot people. He added he would, however, answer the allegations, if and when occasion arose.—United Press.

RETRACE STEPS AND SUPPORT BOMBAY PLAN

Disservice To Country In Attack On Prohibition Scheme

Latthe Exposes Fallacies Of 'Forward
Bloc' Leader

MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S recent statement on the Bombay Government's Prohibition Plan has evoked sharp rejoinders from Mahatma Gandhi and from the Hon. Mr. Latthe, Bombay's Finance Minister.

DANGEROUS GAME

"I was not prepared" says Gandhiji, "for his public statement. He has used the arguments of the opponents of Prohibition to discredit the Bombay Government. I can only hope that in this matter Subhas Babu does not reflect the opinion of any other responsible Congressman."

GANDHIJI CONTINUES: IT IS NOT OPEN TO ANY CONGRESSMAN TO EMBARRASS THE MINISTERS AS SUBHAS BABU HAS DONE. SUBHAS BABU HAS RENDERED A GREAT DISERVICE TO THE CONGRESS BY RAISING THE COMMUNAL CRY AND THE CRY OF MINORITIES. INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA IS IMPOSSIBLE IF CAUSES GREAT OR SMALL ARE TO BE DISCREDITED AND RUINED ON THE ALTAR OF THE MINORITY CRY. SUBHAS BABU PLAYED A MOST DANGEROUS GAME BY MIXING UP THE COMMUNAL QUESTION EVEN WITH SUCH A PURELY MORAL REFORM AS 'PROHIBITION'.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS

REFERRING TO MR. BOSE'S SUGGESTIONS GANDHIJI SAYS: "THE PIECEMEAL SOLUTION FLUNG BY SUBHAS BABU WOULD NOT WORK. FOR ONE THING, IT WOULD LACK PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND. I THEREFORE, INVITE SUBHAS BABU TO RETRACE HIS STEPS AND JOIN ME IN MAKING AN APPEAL TO THE GREAT PARSII COMMUNITY AND THOSE OTHERS, WHO MAY OPPOSE THE REFORM, TO HELP IT TO BECOME A SUCCESS, WHICH IT DESERVES TO BE."

A POSER FOR SUBHAS

The Hon. Mr. Latthe examines Mr. Bose's criticism of the Bombay Government's taxation proposals and accuses him of an inaccurate appreciation of those proposals. He points out that the Sales Tax has nothing to do with the Prohibition plan, while the Property Tax would still have to be imposed even if Mr. Bose's proposals of gradualism were accepted. Mr. Latthe exposes Mr. Bose's attempt to confuse communities with taxation and asks:

"Does Mr. Bose want us to consider taxation from the point of view of its communal incidence? If so it will be not only Property Tax, the incidence of which will have to be examined communally, but every other tax that will have to be similarly distributed proportionately amongst the castes and creeds of our country. It will mean that taxation will not be according to the economic capacity of the tax-payer, but according to the population of each community. . . . I wish

Mr. Bose takes the place of the Finance Minister somewhere and puts this principle into practice." (Text of statements on page 8).

HALIFAX NOT FOR RETALIATION

Question On Expulsion Of Britons From Tyrol

LONDON, July 13.

The expulsion of Britons from Tyrol was raised at question time in the House of Commons by one member suggesting, that unless the expulsion orders were withdrawn, retaliatory measures should

be taken by ordering Italians to leave Britain.

Mr. R. A. Butler, replying said that the British Ambassador in Rome had already raised the question with the Italian Government and fully reserved the rights of British subjects. He had particularly drawn attention to the question of transfer abroad of the proceeds of any necessary liquidation of British property.

It appears that the Italian authorities are prepared to give sym-

pathetic consideration to this question. The Ambassador had also drawn attention to the fact that certain British property-owners might not have representatives on the spot to take care of their interests, and he asked that every effort should be made to minimise the inconvenience to British subjects.

He added: "Since the measure applies to all foreigners without discrimination, Lord Halifax does not consider that retaliatory action is called for, provided the above points are satisfactorily dealt with."—Reuter.

Italian Charge Against France

BRITAIN'S NEW DEFENCE LOAN

May Amount To 500
Millions, Says Simon

LONDON, July 13.

Speaking in the debate on budget in the House of Commons Sir John Simon stated that the estimated total Defence Expenditure for the current year, formerly given as 580 millions, possibly rising to 630 millions, will, in fact, be 730 millions. The amount to be borrowed will now approach 500 millions as compared with 380 millions, originally arranged.

Sir John Simon added that it would be possible to raise some 150 millions by Treasury Bills. Only a part of this year's requirements can be met by floating a debt.

Consequently, added the Chancellor, at the proper time it would be necessary to ask the general investors, great and small, to contribute on an abundant and generous scale to the new Defence Loan.

A Labour motion for the rejection of the budget was defeated by 206 votes to 141 and the budget was read a third time.—Reuter.

CZECH ASSETS IN BRITAIN

Simon's Plan For Settlement Of Claims

LONDON, July 13.

A scheme for the settlement of claims against Czech assets held in Britain was announced by Sir John Simon in the Commons. It will provide for repayment to the Treasury of six million sterling advanced to the former Czechoslovak Government and for use for the benefit of Czech refugees of the unexpended balance of the free gift of four millions.

As there are practical advantages in the detailed arrangements, particularly in the handling of the refugee problem being worked out in conjunction with the Central Bank and the Refugee Institute in Prague, this matter will be taken up with the German Government.—Reuter.

MENON TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT

Prospective Candidate
From Dundee

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Krishna Menon of the India League has been selected by the British Labour Party and the Trades Union Council as the prospective Labour candidate for Dundee.—Reuter.

GOVT. ASSISTANCE TO BR. SHIPPING

LONDON, July 13.

Important new aids for British shipping are provided by the British Shipping (Assistance) Bill the text of which has now been published.

The Bill provides for a five-year tramp shipping subsidy upto two and three-quarter millions sterling yearly to come into operation on January 1, 1940; assistance for ship building including ten millions sterling for loans for building cargo ships and two and a half millions for grants towards the cost of building cargo ships and financial help upto ten millions sterling for liner services up against foreign subsidised competi-

Violation Of Mandate

Protest Against Cession
Of Alexandretta
To Turkey

ROME, July 13.

Italy has sent a note to the French Government expressing "full reservation" regarding the cession of Alexandretta to Turkey. The note is described by Signor Gayda in "Giornale d'Italia" as a "protest and a clear denunciation of France's new violations of international pledges."

He says that the transfer constitutes a unilateral transformation of the Mandate.

Signor Gayda adds that the Powers who took part in the allocation of the Mandate (of which Italy was one) cannot be excluded from an interest in its development.—Reuter.

NO WORSENING OF DANZIG AFFAIR?

Nazi Leaders' Visit To
Hitler And Its
Sequel

DANZIG, July 13.

Nazi leaders Herr Foerster and Herr Zasko were received by Herr Hitler this afternoon. Both are expected to return to Danzig to-day.

It is understood that they reported on the situation here and there was a discussion in which Mr. Chamberlain's Commons speech last Monday was mentioned.

There is no expectation here that the discussion will lead to any worsening of the situation.—Reuter.

Sir P. Macdonnell Appointed P. C.

LONDON, July 13.

Sir Philip Macdonnell, ex-Chief Justice of Ceylon, has been appointed a Privy Councillor with eligibility to sit on the Judicial Committee.—Reuter.

Regulation Of Petrol Prices

Bombay Govt. To Introduce
Legislation In Coming
Assembly Session

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 13.

The removal of disparity in the prices of petrol at different places is aimed by the legislation which the Bombay Government intend to introduce in coming session of the legislature. It is pointed out that the price of petrol which is sold at Rs. 1-2-0 is exorbitant at places where there is no competition, while it is comparatively reasonable where there is competition. Government, therefore, intend to move the legislation to give them power whereby they can regulate prices of petrol in the best interests of the consuming public.

The Bill also confirms the arrangement already operating whereby the Board of Trade can buy merchantmen registered in the United Kingdom to create a reserve for use in an emergency.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

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are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Advertisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (---)", "The Bombay Chronicle", must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted a Registered fully qualified nurse and Midwife, B.P.N.A. Pay Rs. 50-2-60 P.M. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials before 31st July 1939 to the Honorary Secretary V. J. Hospital, Committee, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad 11th July, 1939. (601)

Wanted candidates to qualify as, Sub-Engineers: Overseers by Postal training, British India Technical College, (B.B.) Sukkur (Sind). (11973)

Wanted:—One Assistant Engineer—Pay Rs. 250 P.M. One Overseer—Pay Rs. 80 P.M. One Tracer—Pay Rs. 50 P.M. to prepare Schemes of Drainage and Water Supply. The schemes will have to be prepared under supervision and orders of the Consulting Public Health Engineer to the Government of Sind. The selected candidates shall have to work both in Mirpurkhas and in Karachi and no allowances (travelling, lodging or any other), shall be allowed. The appointments shall be temporary and may terminate at any time without any notice (but will most probably last for 6 months). No age limit is fixed for candidates. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31st July 1939. The applicants should state (a) Full name, (b) Nationality (c) Age, (d) Academic qualifications, (e) Previous experience. Copies of degrees, diplomas and certificates, which shall not be returned, should accompany applications. President, Mirpurkhas Municipality, A.T. Kari, 10-7-39. (607)

55. PAYING GUESTS

A European Bachelor wants board and lodging with English family quiet and breezy locality. Please write to Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

500 Best Poplin Shirts in a variety of neat and smart stripes offered at Rs. 3.12 for a Shirt and 2 Semi Stiff Collars. Illustrated Brochure at request. Asquith & Lord, Ltd., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (583)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Good second-hand or new Power Presses, capable of Stamping black sheets 16 to 30 Gauge to 'tensils' Shape. Apply Box No. 12027 "Bombay Chronicle."

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

In the matter of Liquidation of the Rajputana Films, Limited, Ajmer.

- To,
- (1) Mr. R. N. JAISWAL, B.A., son of Lala Gauri Shankar, Zamindar, Sadar Bhatta, Nai-ki-Mandi, Agra.
 - (2) Mr. CHIMAN LAL J. SHAH, Insurance Agent, 39, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
 - (3) Mr. M. T. QURESHI, behind Digi Bazar, Ajmer.
 - (4) GIRDHARI LAL M. MEHTA, Gujrat Nagar, Karachi.
 - (5) MOHANLAL SHARMA, care of Balu Ram Bodu Ram, Beawar.

WHEREAS the Official Liquidator of the Rajputana Films, Limited, Ajmer (in liquidation), has filed a list of contributories for settlement under Section 184 of the Indian Companies Act and your name appears in that list as one of the contributories. You are hereby notified to appear before this Court on the 31st day of July, 1939, at 11 A.M. to prefer objection, if any, to the inclusion of your name in the list of the contributories to be settled by the Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 11th day of July, 1939.

Seal of the Court of Ajmer.
By Order
RAJ NARAIN,
Clerk of Court
to the District Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.
(606)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of MUCCOOND BHAYEE VESAVKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a pensioner, residing at Khotachiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

(1) MUKUNDRAO JANARDAN DANDEKAR, (2) GANPATRAO BHASKER PATHARE and (3) KHANDE-RAO SADASHIV SAHANI, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants residing at Girgaon Back Road, Gaumdevi and Ville Parle, outside Bombay. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

WITNESS ROBERT STONE HOUSE BROOMFIELD, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay afore said this 20th day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay
R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI,
The 20th day of June, 1939.
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
(602)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents and Organisers for expansion of Life Insurance business in Nizam's States, Deccan, C. P., and Berar, East and West Khandesh, South Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana. Persons with experience, ability and influence may apply stating all usual particulars to the Manager, The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (566)

Wanted Sole District Agents on most attractive and liberal terms for the Underwood Electric Dry shavers working on all currents. 72000 sold per week in America. Apply—Framji Merwanji & Co., Sole Agents for India, Mercantile Chambers, Bunder Road, Karachi. (584)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Motussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED.

WANTED for the G.I.P. Railway School, Itarsi, a Certified Trained TEACHER with Kindergarten qualifications and knowledge of Music. Pay Rs. 80-10-00 on probation for one year. Age between 20 and 40 years. Quarters provided for which rent will be charged.

Candidates must pass a medical examination and have the following sight standard:—

- (a) Distant Vision 6/9, Nil with or without glasses.
- (b) Near Vision Sn 0-6, Nil with or without glasses.

Applications accompanied by copies of certificates should be sent by Post addressed to the Chairman, Railway School Board, Resident Engineer, Khandwa. Interview at applicant's expenses. (603)

Auction Sales

Public Auction Sale of Works of Oriental Arts comprising Old and Rare brass and bronze Hindu deities, Old hand chased silver articles, very old carved wood Jain temples, Moradabadi and Jeypuri decorative and useful metalware, Bidri Works, Crystal, Jade and semi-precious stone works, gold enamelled jewellery of old workmanship, besides a collection of rings, necklaces, bangles and other fancy jewellery set with precious stones will be held on the 19th, 20th and 21st July, 1939, at 3 p.m. each day at the Sale Room of the undersigned.

On view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 123, Medows Street, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT GOKHLE ROAD.

Under instructions of Messrs. Thakurdas Daru Hemani & Co. attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee Prabhakar Wamanrao Dule and on account and risk of the Mortgagee Suleman Haji Mahomedji Maniar, Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th August 1939 at 4-30 p.m. on the premises the Gokhale Road property of the Mortgagee admeasuring about 3294 Sq. Yds. For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the said attorneys or to the undersigned at their respective offices at Esplanade Road and Opposite Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & CO.

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It's Two Hearts at the Game!

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WITH RAMA SHUKUL and an ALL-STAR support!

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK AT
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DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

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AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Rs. 1-2 Seats may now be booked by Phone.

As 9 tickets (for unreserved seats) may be purchased in advance at the Booking Office, open daily from 9-30 A.M. All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.

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Shree RANJIT'S Marathi Musical

S-A-N-T TULSIDAS

Starring: PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEEA CHITNIS & K. DATEY, etc. Directed by: JAYANT DESAI.

3 THIRD GREAT WEEK

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

State Congress Deputation To Dewan

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, July 7. The President of the Travancore State Congress, Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, and the State Congress leaders, Messrs. T. M. Verghese and V. K. Velayudhan, who were appointed by the Working Committee of the Travancore State Congress to explore all avenues of settlement of the Travancore political problem through negotiation, met the Dewan this afternoon at the Dewan's residence.

After preliminary conversation, the Dewan, indicating his general views on the present situation, said:

"The Working Committee of the State Congress has sought to initiate direct approach to this Government and has asked that an interview should be arranged between the Dewan on the one hand and Messrs. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, T. M. Verghese and V. K. Velayudhan on the other. FIXED POLICY OF THE GOVT.

"As it appears from Mr. Thanu Pillai's letter of June 29 that there continues to exist some small misconception, I hasten to clear it. You have stated in your letter that you have come to understand that doubts have been raised in regard to your bona fides, in respect of the resolution passed by the Working Committee. There has not been any such doubt, but I think it is due to you and the Travancore Government to point out that the fixed policy of this Government is that, whereas every subject of His Highness and every association or body of persons functioning within Travancore and comprising the subjects of His Highness, has a right to approach His Highness and his advisers with regard to any problems, political, economic or social, nevertheless, the intervention of outside persons or bodies, however exalted or influential, in the affairs of the State or with regard to the conduct of political activities or agitation within the State, will not be countenanced.

"In so far, therefore, as the Travancore State Congress or its Working Committee purports to act on behalf of or under the behests of or as representing any outside organisations, there would be almost insuperable difficulty in establishing useful contacts. Notwithstanding their respect for individuals who lead the political life and political agitation in British India, neither they nor the organisations which they represent have, in the opinion of the Travancore Government, any right to function directly as such or give directions or openly guide the policy of the political organisations within the State. This was the only doubt which the Travancore Government had, and I assume that the interview which you asked for has been sought with the full realisation of this aspect of the matter.

"You have also in your letter endeavoured to make it clear that it is not due to any reluctance on the part of the President to make direct approach that this Government were not addressed earlier on this matter. I accept your assurance gladly.

"THREATS WHOLLY OUT OF PLACE"

"I have been anxious to elucidate this position because the Government have noticed an editorial, dated July 3, in a paper which is regarded as an exposé of the intentions and programme of the Travancore State Congress, namely, 'Navakeralam.' It is stated therein that 'the State Congress has placed its future in the safe hands of Gandhiji. There is no doubt that, if the State Congress were to sustain any defeat, Gandhiji will regard it as his own defeat in the same manner as he viewed the defeat of Doctor Pattabhi, his candidate to the Presidency of the Indian National Congress, as his own defeat. If such contingency were to arise, world only knows too well what its result would be.'

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway
(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Calcutta Mail (Chhooki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast Mail	16 30	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Udaipur Express	6 00	22 15
Udaipur Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15

*The Flying Kanee Surat
The Flying Kanee, Surat
Ahmedabad Passenger
Kathiawar Express
Baroda Passenger

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.
Planes call at Karachi, Bhu, Ahmedabad and Poona.
Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhu, and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trincomopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.
Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia.
Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Tuesday 6-30 p.m. Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta.

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.
Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan.
Latest hour for posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay.
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kathiawar have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

"DON'T CRITICISE SAVARKAR"

Volunteers' Demand On Shankaracharya: Shoes Left As Present

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail.) In the course of his stay in Bombay "en route" to Nasik from Sangli, where it had been on tour, a batch of the volunteers went to the residence of His Holiness headed by one Mr. G. G. Adhikari, a journalist and asked one of His Holiness' attendants to usher them into his presence, as they wanted to have interview with him. They were informed that His Holiness has just retired and were, therefore, asked to come later on. But the "visitors" asked the attendant to wake up the Shankaracharya, in case he was asleep. The attendant refused to do so. Thereupon, the youths are alleged to have indulged in abuse of His Holiness, and it is further alleged that they even went to the extent of stamping and knocking on the shutters of the room, in which His Holiness was sleeping. The landlord of the building was about to send for police, when His Holiness, disturbed in his sleep by the din, came out of the room.

ATTEMPT TO GAG His Holiness silenced the youths by his replies, though the manner of putting the questions was irritating inasmuch as the respect and humility demanded of every one in the conduct towards the head of one's religion, was conspicuous by its absence. They expressed disapproval of the pro-Congress and anti-Savarkar utterances and writings of His Holiness, and are reported to have asked him either to "keep quiet", like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, though unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Savarkar, or to accord support to Mr. Savarkar's policy in public, irrespective of his individual opinion, as the Mahasabhas find themselves in an unenviable and awkward position. His Holiness, an ex-president of the Mahasabha, publicly condemns in unmitigated terms the "policy and activities pursued by the Mahasabha under Mr. Savarkar's leadership, as anti-national and highly inimical to the interests of both India and Hinduism. They are also stated to have disapproved of His Holiness' action in publishing the anonymous letter received from a supporter of Mr. Savarkar.

BOLD REPLY His Holiness told the youths that it was but his duty to express his opinions without fear or favour and he would never subordinate his considered views and opinions to those held by Mr. Savarkar and it behoved him as a publicist to denounce Mr. Savarkar when he was convinced that the policy pursued by Mr. Savarkar was harmful in the interests of both India and Hinduism.

It is further revealed that the visitors had brought with them a fruit basket to offer as present to His Holiness which they handed over to an attendant, after taking leave of Shri Shankaracharya. The attendant who opened the basket found it to contain footwear instead of fruits.

MISSED OPPORTUNITY His Holiness is in receipt of yet another letter in which the correspondent who had concealed his identity under the cloak of anonymity, "inter alia" regrets that "they" lost the opportunity of "dealing with the Shankaracharya" as planned by them, as His Holiness arrived in Bombay from Sangli by a train other than the one by which he was scheduled to do. However, he is reported to have hoped that they would avail of some other opportunity.

Inquiries made in Bombay are reported to have revealed that a plan had been hatched to assault His Holiness in the running train, the factor most convenient for them being the fact that His Holiness travels by first class, which would have offered them an opportunity to "deal" with the Shankaracharya almost alone. Shankaracharya almost alone.

MATTER FOR GOVERNMENT It is understood that His Holiness is apprising the Government of Bombay of this incident, forwarding the anonymous letters received so far, for consideration and action in the matter.

It is further learnt that Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., proposes to ask questions in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, scheduled to meet on the 15th of August, in this connection.

EX. POLICE SERGEANT DEPRIVED OF MEDAL

Sequel To Misconduct

The Bombay Government Gazette announces that in consequence of misconduct, ex-sergeant George Richardson Dunne, of the Bombay District Police, is hereby deprived of the Indian Police Medal, which was conferred upon him, in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F. 11423-36-Police, dated the 1st February 1937.

The Travancore Government wish to have it clear that such a policy and such actions are wholly out of place in any direct approach which will alone conduce to good results.

Since a very old more point that I wish to add, just as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad stated in reply to the 32nd Deputation at Calcutta and as has been now admitted by many eminent men that guide the political destinies of several British Provinces, if Civil Disobedience continues, the Government would be compelled to take all such steps as are necessary to keep law and order. I desire to make it clear beyond all possibility of doubt that, unless the State Congress definitely gives up any idea of Civil Disobedience, as a weapon to be resorted to for the purpose of attaining political constitutional ends, negotiations and direct approach will lead nowhere. On that point there can be no compromise and there will be no weakening on the part of this Government.

"UNRESERVED DISCUSSION" "Subject to these conditions which, I trust, will be regarded as involving only the legitimate vindication of the rights of an Indian State in the matter of its self-preservation and the maintenance of the fundamentals of its Government, there cannot be any objection, but everything in favour to a full and completely unreserved discussion with a view to a mutual happy settlement of all matters in controversy between any section of the people and the Government so as to lead to the initiation of those steps which conduce to cordial relations between the Government and the subjects of His Highness and attainment by the latter of their legitimate and practicable economic and political ideals."

MR. THANU PILLAI'S STATEMENT TRIVANDRUM, July 6. Interviewed on the probable outcome of the talks with the Dewan yesterday by the State Congress Delegation, Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, President, said that it was too premature to say anything at this stage. He added there was a frank discussion lasting for an hour and quarter. "The Hindu."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi-I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran 7-45 Naat-I-Rasul 7-50 Kallan Qawwal and Party 8-0 Shamshad Begam of Lahore.
12-0 noon Haqqani Gane 1-0 p.m. Rhythm on Records 1-48 Swing Music 6-0 News In English 6-10 Kallan Qawwal and party 6-30 In Universities: (Hindustani) 6-45 Radio Orchestra 6-50 Shamshad Begam 7-55 Shaz Recital 7-15 Imamuddin Khan 7-30 Kumari Savitri Malik 7-45 For Villagers 8-30 Kallan Qawwal and Party 8-45 Jamuna Ke Tir 8-50 Yeh Rag Papiha Gata Hai 9-35 Sports Causerie by F. W. Bustin from Lahore 9-50 Kumari Savitri Malik 10-5 Kallan Qawwal and Party 10-20 Dunya Hai Shatranj Ki Bazi.

Delhi-II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 and 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi I 6-10 Imamuddin Khan 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi I 6-45 Kumari Savitri Malik 7-0 Talib Hussain 7-5 Kallan Qawwal and Party 7-20 Vyas Brothers 7-25 Shamshad Begam 7-45 Imamuddin Khan 8-5 Shamshad Begam 8-15 Imamuddin

PLAZA Cinema, Dadar.

Showing From TO-MORROW AJANTA'S MASTERPIECE: "THE MILL" (MAZDOOR) with EIBBO & JAYRAJ Also DANCE-FILM of SHIV-PARVATI & TANJORE DANCES By RAGINI DEVI & GOPINATH

Khan 8-30 to 9-50 As In Delhi I 9-50 For Music Lovers.

Delhi-III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. & 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi I
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As In Delhi I 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi I 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi I.

Lahore-Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Badr-Un-Nisar of Santokhari 6-15 Ramanand Sharma 6-25 M. A. Chaudhri 6-30 Sardar Husain 6-40 Ramanand Sharma 7-0 Badr-Un-Nisa 7-15 Devotional Songs 7-25 Ramanand Sharma 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Glass: (Hindustani) 8-30 Shudh Malhar on Sarangi 8-40 Badr-Un-Nisa 9-35 Sports Causerie 9-50 Ramanand Sharma 10-10 Mixed Melodies.

Bombay-I Programme

8-0 a.m. Keep Fit 8-10 Naats 8-20 News in English 8-30 Qawwal 8-45 Ghazals.
12-30 p.m. Air Quartet 12-40 Naat and Ghazal 1-0 Market Rates 1-10 Mutual Understanding 1-25 Umar Khan 1-30 Music 2-30 School Broadcast 2-35 Science 3-0 Kanarese life and Literature 3-0 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona 6-30 Geet on Clarinet 6-35 V. D. Joglekar 6-50 Musical Recollections 7-0 New Marathi Books 7-15 V. D. Joglekar 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Ghar-javal (Marathi) by M. G. Rangnekar 8-0 Film: Review 8-15 Ratique Ghaznavi 8-30 Cotton, by M. R. Masani 8-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra: Dhaneshri-Bahar 9-35 Jyotsna Bhole 10-5 Ratique Ghaznavi.

Bombay-II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As In Bombay I.
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Children's Hour (English)

7-20 to 9-35 As In Bombay I 9-35 Sebastian Vaz & His Orchestra 10-0 Plaza Theatre Orchestra 10-5 Teddy Weatherford & His Band 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Novelty 2-15 Kannan Pattukal 2-30 Theme with variations 2-45 Melody Mosaics 6-0 For Villagers 6-30 K. G. Ramudu Bhagavatar: Vocal 7-0 Science the Healer, 1 7-15 S. Rama Iyer: Flute 8-0 K. G. Ramudu Bhagavatar: Vocal 8-30 Instrumental Music 8-45 S. Rama Iyer: Flute.

Peshawar-Programme

(Broadcast on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7-0 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

Calcutta-I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. March of Serious And Light Takes the Trial, 11-15 Readings from Quran, 12-30 p.m. Valety, 1-30 Journey of St. Paul, 1-50 Music, 1-57 Bengal Literature, 2-17 Listener's Request, 5-0 For Children, 6-0 Girls and Boys come out to Play, 6-40 Bally Hooligans, 7-30 "Bearing-Chitt", Social comedy, 9-30 Preeti Bose, 9-40 Abbasuddin Ahmed, 9-50 Ila Ghose, 10-0 Shova Kundu, 10-10 Suprova Ghose, 10-20 Sukhendu Goswami.

Calcutta-II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As In Calcutta I.
(61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s))
5-0 to 7-30 p.m. As In Calcutta I.
7-30 Selection, 8-30 Preeti Bose, 8-40 Abbasuddin Ahmed, 8-50 Ila Ghose, 1-0 Shova Kundu, 9-10 Suprova Ghose, 9-20 Sukhendu Goswami, 9-30 "Bhakta-ka-dan", (Hindustani), 10-5 "Rusogolia", (Comic playlet).

Lucknow-Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Shameem Bano, 6-25 Abdul Ghani, 6-45 Mohammad-bai, 7-5 Pankharan, 7-15 For rural areas, 7-45 And Thereby Hangs a Tale, 1. (Hindustani), 8-0 For Children, 8-40 Mixed Melodies 9-40 Abdul Ghani, 9-50 Mohammad-bai, 10-0 Sawau.

Madras-I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. Week's News, 2-5 Astro-nomy: Comets and Meteors, 2-20 Music, 4-0 music, 4-3 Things of Interest, (Telugu), 4-6 In Bosom of Nature, 4-16 Something Light, 4-20 Light Songs in Telugu, By Shrimati M. Lakshminikantam, 5-0 Divya Prabandhas, 5-45 Caratic Orchestra, 6-0 C. V. Krishna-murthy Iyer: Voice, 6-45 Punna (Telugu), by A. Veerabhadra Rao, 7-0 C. V. Krishnamurthy Iyer: Voice, 7-15 Publisher (Tamil) by D. Sundara Varadan, 7-30 Shrimati K. Janaki: Voice, 8-30 R. S. Rungappa: Veena, 8-55 New Books, By H. Lepper, 9-30 Tea Party, 9-45 Shrimati A. V. Ghellammal: Voice.

Madras-II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)
8-0 to 2-30 p.m. As In Madras I.
69.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 p.m. As In Madras I.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As In Madras I.
6-0 Purana Kalakshepam, By Paturi Subbaya Sastry, 6-25 Dietetics of Banana, (Telugu), 6-35 Ballads: By Sastry, 6-45 to 10-30 As In Madras I.

Hyderabad (Dn.) Programme

(Medium Wave: 411 m.) (730 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Bilquis Jahan, Khayal and Ghazal, 5-50 Syed Ahmed, Ghazal, 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu), 6-30 N. S. B. S. Studio Orchestra, 6-40 Bilquis Jahan, Thumri and Ghazal, 7-0 Syed Ahmed, Ghazal, 7-10 "India and the Commonwealth", (Urdu), 7-25 Amba Pershad, Harmonium Solo, 7-35 Ambadas Apte, Khayal and Bhajan 8-30 Records, 8-40 Bilquis Jahan, Dadra and Ghazal, 9-0 Ambadas Apte, Khayal and Bhajan, 9-20 "Recent publication" By Dr. Zoar, 9-30 Bilquis Jahan, Khamsa and Ghazals.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. National Swimming Championships, 7-45 Eclipse Stakes, 8-10 National Swimming Championships, 8-30 Week-End Return, 9-30 News, 9-45 Cards on Table, 10-0 Leaves of Memory, 10-15 Sports News.

MUSIC AT BUND GARDENS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. E. Horsfield, M.C., R.E. and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Friday 14th July 1939, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

AROUND THE COURTS

Serious allegations were made by a fourteen year old girl against her father at a city police station. The girl said that she was raped several times by him (the father) on the night of the 13th instant. The accused was put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, to-day at Mazagaon Court and was ordered to be remanded in to police custody.

Old Man Commits Suicide
A verdict of "opium poisoning, voluntarily administered to himself," was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held to-day on Musa Akbar (60).

Alleged Sutta Arrests
Sub-Inspector P. R. Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided last night a room on the ground floor of the house No. 54 at C. P. Tank

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS IN INDORE LIFTED
People's Agitation And Ultimatum To Start C. D. Tells

INDORE, July 13. The Secretary Civil Liberties Union, Indore, writes:—A second triumph has been secured by Hajari Lal Jadia's Party. It is reliably understood that in response to Jadia's ultimatum to start civil disobedience from the 25th of the July and Mr. Karandikar's interview with the Prime Minister, Indore Government have lifted the ban imposed on public meetings in the Indore City area.

It may be remembered in this connection that, formerly, thanks to Mr. Jadia's ultimatum, the 27-year-old ban on public meetings was lifted in January last. But following the internment of Jadia, Karandikar, Paranjape and Ratanlal, the ban was reimposed during the general hartal in May last.

KAGAL CHIEF'S 23RD BIRTHDAY
Rs. 6,000 Donated To Sir Pirojirao Gymkhana

(From Our Correspondent).
KOLHAPUR, July 11. The 23rd birthday of the popular Chief of Kagal, Shrimant Jaysingrao Abasaheb Ghatge, Vajarat-Mahal was celebrated throughout the Jahagir with much enthusiasm on Saturday last. The chief function that day at Kagal, the capital of the Jahagir, was the opening of the Sir Pirojirao Gymkhana to which the Chief Saheb was pleased to donate Rs. 6,000. The opening ceremony was performed by the Chief of Torgal in the presence of a large gathering.

SATYAGRAHA IN JAIPUR CONTINUES UNABATED

(From A Correspondent).
JAIPUR, July 11. Great enthusiasm was manifested this evening when Sits Rampratapji Vakil (Dausa) Chandra-shekerji Purohit (Jaipur) Bansidherji Sharma (Shri Madhopur) Rameshwarji Gupta (Chomu) and other Satyagrahis who were released early morning were taken in procession through the Johari and Tripolia Bazaars and the Azad Chowk. Hundreds participated in the procession. Satyagrahis, who were also garlanded at various places. The procession terminated at the Prajamandal Office, where Shrimati Ratan Shastri garlanded the Satyagrahis and Mr. Damodar-das Sethi's private Secretary on behalf of the Jaipur public explained that the fight was still going on as their demands were not fulfilled, and their leaders not released. By Mahatma's command they had cried a halt for the present but they were ready to resume their Satyagraha whenever the command might come from him. They must prepare accordingly and that was possible only by intensifying their constructive programme. Shri Rampratapji, Vakil of Dausa, member of the Jaipur Praja Mandal Working Committee, thanked the gathering on behalf of the Satyagrahis and assured the public that they would respond anytime, to the call of the Praja Mandal. Another batch of Satyagrahis, including Sits Shrinivas Bagarka of Bombay will be released on the 15 inst.

LIMBDI SUBJECTS' DISSATISFACTION WITH RULER

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, July 12. It is understood that the people

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Road and arrested Atmaram Laxman.

Another raid was carried out by the same officer at 5-40 p.m. yesterday in Nagpada Section in the passage on the ground floor of Aziz Mansion, Grant Road (East) and Ahmed Mohammed Hussein was arrested on a charge of receiving sutta bets.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. W. K. Manker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon and remanded till 22nd July 1939.

Shanker Janoo was arrested by Princess St. Police last night at the junction of Princes St., and Kalbadevi Road on a charge of selling slips bearing sutta forecast. Accused was placed before Mr. W. K. Manker, Additional Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon and remanded till 24th July 1939.

6 PICKETERS ARRESTED IN MADRAS

Proprietor And Manager Obstructed From Entering Office?

MADRAS, July 13. The strike situation in the office of "Dhinamani", a Tamil daily, took a new turn this morning when several picketers obstructed Mr. S. V. Swami, Manager, and Mr. Ramnath Goenka, Proprietor, from entering the office premises by laying themselves prostrate at the gates.

The police arrived at the scene and arrested six picketers for obstruction and wrongful restraint. They will be produced before magistrate this afternoon. About ninety persons were arrested and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment so far in connection with the strike, which is going on for the past fortnight.—United Press.

Dhinamani Strikers Sent To Jail

MADRAS, July 13. Five persons, who were arrested this morning in connection with the "Dhinamani" Press strike under section 71 of the City Police Act and section 341 of the Indian Penal Code for disorderly behaviour and wrongful restraint, were convicted and sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment each.

Three others who were arrested yesterday were bailed out to-day and their case has been postponed to July 15. After the hearing of defence witnesses, among whom were Mr. R. P. K. Sharma, M.L.A. Vice-President of the Madras Press Labour Union, and Shrimati Subadramma, ex-Vice-President of the Union, the case against Mr. A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Press Labour Union, was adjourned to July 14 for judgment.—United Press.

'VANDE MATARAM' RULE

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—A circular issued by the Bombay Government says:—

"Government desires to impress on all local bodies the fact that the 'Vande Mataram' song is intended essentially as an expression of national unity and that its singing should, therefore, not be insisted on in schools so long as there is a definite cleavage of opinion about the propriety of such singing. No objection should be taken to the song being sung in schools if it is the 'unanimous' desire of the pupils that it should be so sung.

All Collectors are requested to bring this circular to the notice of all the Local Authorities and their School Boards."

Another Leader Arrested In Kolhapur

MIRAJ, July 13. A Kolhapur message states that closely following the arrest of Messrs. Ratnappa Kumbhar and Dinkarrao Desai, State Congress leaders a few days ago, Bandappa Shivappa Chugare, another prominent State Congress leader has been arrested.

Details of the arrest are lacking. Mr. Chugare was a prominent merchant of Gandhigaj, a taluka town in Kolhapur State. Besides being a member of the Kolhapur States People's Conference he is also a member of the Constructive Programme Committee.—United Press.

ple of Limbdi State are not satisfied with the reforms granted to them. Many of them have left the State and their properties have been auctioned. It is reported that the account books of a Shethia have been destroyed.

MAHATMA GANDHI

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RETAIN YOUR TEETH ALWAYS

Prevent DECAY the SAFETY WAY

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.



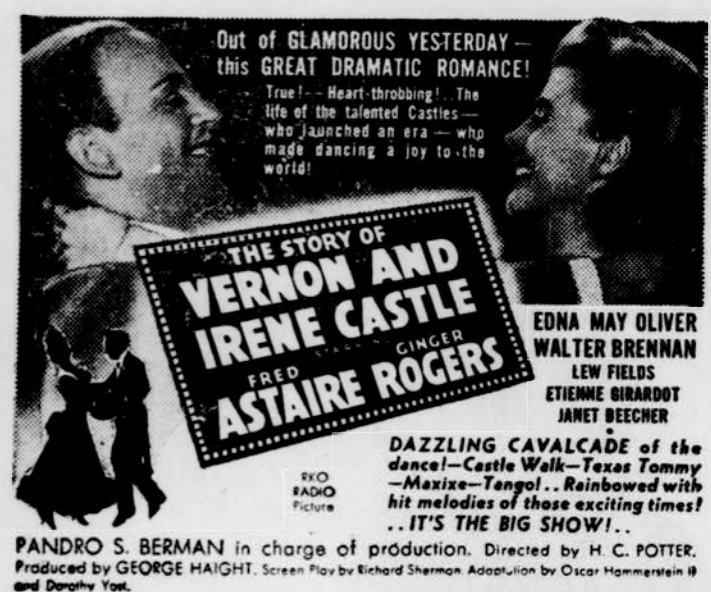
WHITE RAJAH'S REALM HAS BRITISH ADVISER

SINGAPORE, (By Mail.) Mr. W. E. Pepps, who has been general adviser to the State of Johore, has, with the consent of the Colonial Office, accepted the

post of General Adviser to Sarawak. This is a new post. Last week it was revealed that five high officials of Sarawak had resigned after a disagreement on policy. It was alleged that there was extensive unrest in the Civil Service. This was denied by the White Rajah, Sir Charles V. Brooke, who is on holiday in England.

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WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M. Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

Our Readers' Views

The Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I wrote the following to the Editor of the "Times of India" in reply to Sir Norman Macleod's letter appearing in that paper on the 4th inst., but as that paper appears to have closed its columns for further controversy on the subject I have to seek the courtesy of your columns to express my views which I am sure are shared by a good many Indians.

Sir Norman in his letter appears to have exhausted all the arguments that could be advanced in support of what is known as the Dual System. But the public will find that in that letter Sir Norman is assuming more than is warranted by the arguments so far advanced by the opponents of the Dual System during the controversy. Sir Norman speaks of that system as an "admittedly efficient system" and of the other as "an obviously inferior system." Both the unstinted praise of his pet system and the strident attack on the Dual System appear to be unwarranted. I do not think that any opponent, I mean from the Lutyens ranks, has ever admitted the "efficiency" of the Dual System. On the other hand the hue and cry of the opponents has been that it is an unwieldy, cumbersome as well as costly system, unsuited to the genius of the people of India and out of harmony with the practice prevailing throughout the other parts of the provinces outside the capital cities. If the ordinary law and practice of the Civil Procedure Code suffices for the rest of the Provinces, and if suits affecting lakhs of rupees can be efficiently conducted and decided outside the Provincial capitals—and it cannot be denied that they are being so conducted and decided,—for whose benefit then is this Dual System in the Cities only, which requires a special set of Original Side Rules and a special class of practitioners to justify its existence? It cannot be for the benefit of Indians. Even Sir Norman would not venture to state that Indians, who get on efficiently without it in the provinces, acquire a special craving for it once they enter the Provincial capitals. This Dual System must then be only for the benefit of the alien communities, who always claim a superiority of status for themselves and want to resolve a system familiar to themselves, however unfamiliar and inconvenient it may be, to the sons of the soil.

Mr. Munshi who was until recently an important member of the Bar under the Dual System and presumably profiting by that System, may have casually observed that it has been working efficiently till now, but such an observation from him, however dignified his present status, cannot be treated as an admission binding on the downright opponents of the Dual System. If these opponents were given an opportunity to characterise the nature of the Dual System, they would merely say that being bolstered up by State recognition, it has had the privilege of plodding on against the express wishes of the people of the country. The old Mogial administrations of law that managed to plod on for centuries may likewise be complimented by Sir Norman as "highly efficient" merely because the subjects plodded on with it, having been offered nothing better.

Sir Norman observes naively that to derive a profit from litigants is one of the cardinal sins of finance. If so it is a strong argument for a reduction in the Court Fee so as to bring it within the means of the litigants. But it cannot weigh as an argument against unifying the Bar.

The Provinces have all worked out a uniform practice for the Districts with a unified Bar, because the Civil Procedure Code is uniformly applicable to the Districts. Only the Original Side Rules and practice and the Dual System for the Bar have been retained for the cities, under the belief that the interests of the Britishers required the retention of a practice prevailing in England. But British merchants as well as British Judges have been in India sufficiently long to grasp and understand the local law and practice. It would now be no hardship on them if the same law and practice as prevail in the mofussil were made applicable to the suits in the High Court as well. The necessity for a special set of Original Side Rules and of a special class of practitioners to study and apply those Rules after laborious study for several years could then be done away

with. The uniformity thereby obtained would then be in fact as well as in name.

Sir Norman need not be so pessimistic about the future. His apprehension that the adoption of a Unitary System will "tend by degrees to ruin the morale and prestige of the High Court" is entirely unfounded. The staunchest supporters of the Dual System cannot but admit that the inclusion of such distinguished names as Sir Kumaram Sastri, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao and many others of the Madras Bar under the Unitary System have added undiminished lustre to the dignity of the Madras Bench and Bar and it is unthinkable and almost a slur on the members of the Bombay Bar that they cannot rise up to the prestige and dignity which it has been possible for the Madras Bar to maintain under a Unitary System.

Sir Norman in conclusion adds that to his mind it is unthinkable that the High Court of Bombay would make rules as suggested by Mr. Munshi. But we have the authority of Robert Burns that the best laid plans of mice and men go often wrong. Sir Norman's forecast may not turn out to be correct. If it does, it would only show that what a majority of the entire body of the Legal Practitioners of the Province desire and sincerely demand with the backing of a Minister of the Government in power, a small body of interested people with power in their hand are determined to withhold.—Yours, etc.

G. ANNAJI RAO,
Bombay, July 8.

A Sion Menace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—For the last two months a gang of Baluchis who have apparently no regular means of livelihood, have encamped in between Sion and Dharavi area, near Sion Railway Station. Frequent thefts, threats with knives and molestation at water taps, bathing places, markets and other public places have held the people of this area in a state of terror and they feel they are left at the mercy of these gangsters.

The G. I. P. Railway authorities on finding the lives of their staff in danger have called out their police to help the special reinforcement of Watch and Ward on Duty day and night, within the Railway Station precincts.

I understand applications have already been addressed to the Commissioner of Police whose action is still awaited and it is hoped steps would be taken early enough to restore safety in this locality.—Yours, etc.

AGGRIEVED.
Sion, July 13.

60M. Wave Band

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—I have read Mr. K. A. Iran's (Precious Electric Co.) letter in the "Times of India" (Wireless Page) of the 4th inst.

I do not wish to descend to personalities nor to teach any brother Dealer etiquette, though I

consider myself better qualified to do so, but would like to point out that Mr. Iran's letter is right off the mark.

I am not complaining because the sets I deal in have not the 60m. band, which if Mr. Iran is to go ahead Radio dealer and keeps abreast of present day developments should know is not the case, and am surprised that a responsible dealer of his standing making such futile statements.

We have no quarrel with any personnel of A.I.R., as Mr. Iran chooses to insinuate, but we do feel we have every right to complain regarding A.I.R.'s policy, which is against the interests of the trade as well as listeners in general.

Therefore, Mr. Iran's assumption that every dealer who complains against the 60m. band does so, because his sets have not the 60m. band is, I maintain misleading. Not only prominent manufacturers like Pilot, G.E. HMV, Golden Voice, Philco, etc. have been manufacturing and offering for sale in the export field 100 per cent. tropic proof radio sets with continuous wave range coverage from 13-55 meters, but even obscure manufacturers in America have been doing so! Besides the manufacturers I represent are the world's largest manufacturers of radio sets with unlimited resources and a very reputed name in the trade.

Now with regard to discount, though Mr. Iran's memory may be short, the public have not forgotten the liberal discounts his own office used to allow when he was dealing in another make of Radio.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA,
Director,
Automobile Co.,
5-12 Kalkadevi Road,
Bombay.

Boycott Of Limbdi Cotton

The Secretary, Limbdi, Rajya Praja Mandal:
The public has given splendid response to the boycott of Limbdi cotton. The terrible repression in the State has roused the moral conscience of the public and they have spontaneously responded to the call of the Limbdi Rajya Praja Mandal for an effective boycott of Limbdi cotton. The State has been seriously affected by this boycott, and has been making frantic efforts through its Agents to sell its cotton. The public, however, has shown its keen resentment and emphatic protest at the atrocities in the Limbdi State by its complete boycott of Limbdi cotton.

Efforts are being made for sale of Limbdi cotton under disguised names and attempting to pass off Limbdi cotton in another name. The cotton merchants, the Mucadams and the mills are requested to be on the look out and to continue their sympathy to the public of Limbdi by continuing the boycott.

The Praja Mandal has learnt that attempts are being made to sell Limbdi cotton direct to some of the Mills in the Madras Presidency, and elsewhere. The Praja Mandal appeals to the mills not to purchase any cotton ginned in Limbdi Press and to be careful that Limbdi cotton is not passed on to them under another name.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, July 13.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:

Station	Temperature	Rainfall
	Max. Min. Past 24 Hours	Since 1st June
Agra	99 77 1.9 8.5	+2.1
Amritsar	89 74 0.1 4.5	-3.8
Akolia	87 75 0.1 7.8	-1.2
Ammedabad	92 79 - 5.9	-2.8
Ajmer	95 79 - 2.3	-2.9
Amritnagar	82 72 1.1 6.5	+0.1
Amulda	99 81 - 7.5	-2.4
Alahabad	91 79 - 9.7	+0.2
Benares	90 79 0.5 9.8	+0.4
Bareilly	91 79 2.4 8.4	+0.6
Bombay	84 78 0.1 3.5	+1.8
Bangalore	85 75 0.1 3.6	+0.5
Bhopal	85 72 0.1 3.1	+0.5
Bardoli	88 79 0.8 8.9	-
Belgaum	75 68 2.7 26.9	+12.6
Banawalpore	108 85 - 1.3	-0.1
Bikaner	87 71 - 6.9	+2.6
Bellary	90 78 - 1.9	-0.6
Bhavnagar	90 78 1.3 8.5	+1.5
Chittagong	83 77 0.2 2.7	-8.4
Calcutta	86 80 0.3 18.6	+1.4
Cuttack	86 74 1.4 12.5	-2.1
Cawnpore	93 80 0.1 8.5	+1.5
Calicut	77 72 3.4 33.0	+5.4
Colombo	85 79 - 0.4	-0.9
Cherapunchi	76 65 2.6 19.2	-47.8
Cochin	93 75 0.4 5.3	-2.2
Coimbatore	82 79 2.9 38.2	+14.0
Dehra Dun	90 71 5.9 18.3	-0.7
Delhi	100 82 0.1 5.0	-1.7
Dehra I. Khan	110 87 - 0.1	-1.4
Dusse	65 58 1.1 3.6	-6.5
Dalhousie	45 30 - 1.9	-3.6
Fort Sandeman	102 79 - 2.7	+1.3
Gorakhpur	89 79 0.1 14.9	+2.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86 73 0.2 6.7	-0.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	89 82 - 7.2	-1.2
Indore	82 73 0.4 12.3	+2.3
Jhansi	95 74 1.6 9.7	+0.1
Jubbulpore	84 75 0.6 9.7	+0.1
Jubbulpore	84 74 1.6 9.7	-0.1
Jabalpur	84 75 0.6 13.3	-0.1
Jalgaon	108 83 - 1.9	-0.7
Jaipur	98 81 - 3.7	-1.5
Karachi	88 81 - 3.7	-1.5
Kodakanal	63 54 1.3 3.9	-2.4
Kandwa	87 75 0.6 8.7	-0.2
Kanpur	90 86 - 7.2	-1.2
Lucknow	85 80 1.7 11.1	-0.7
Ludhiana	104 86 - 4.4	-1.8
Lahore	106 90 - 3.5	-0.3
Lyalpur	107 90 - 2.1	-0.3
Mysore	105 86 - 2.6	+1.2
Mysore	95 79 0.1 2.1	-2.0
Madras	95 79 0.1 2.1	-2.0
Marmagao	83 76 0.2 4.9	-1.3
Malegaon	81 73 0.8 9.2	+2.9
Musoorie	73 62 1.2 20.4	+7.3
Mahabaleshwar	66 63 6.1 8.7	+5.6
Murree	80 68 - 7.3	-1.2
Mount Abu	77 65 - 3.1	-9.2
Mandla	93 79 - 2.7	+0.4
Mandla	92 78 - 3.1	-4.3
Mandla	78 73 4.6 13.4	-8.9
Mandla	80 78 7.3 14.3	+4.3
Mandla	66 63 2.4 9.1	-10.0
Mandla	88 74 0.8 11.1	-3.7
Mandla	58 54 0.4 9.5	+0.2
Mandla	90 80 0.1 13.1	-
Mandla	108 87 0.1 1.3	-0.8
Mandla	77 72 0.4 8.7	+1.2
Mandla	77 67 5.6 14.9	-3.6
Mandla	82 77 0.3 32.6	+4.3
Mandla	97 69 - 0.5	-
Mandla	81 74 0.1 11.7	-4.5
Mandla	107 88 - 2.2	-2.6
Mandla	83 76 0.1 29.3	-2.9
Mandla	83 75 0.3 70.1 26.2	-
Mandla	94 79 - 2.6	-6.1
Mandla	101 89 - 6.4	+0.5
Mandla	95 73 - 0.5	-1.7
Mandla	80 73 - 6.8	+0.3
Mandla	76 65 0.3 30.3	+6.7
Mandla	73 65 - 11.5	-3.1
Mandla	85 81 - 11.6	-3.8
Mandla	94 75 - 6.1	+1.7
Mandla	96 79 - 3.5	+1.6
Mandla	84 75 0.1 14.8	-2.0
Mandla	54 77 0.2 4.5	-2.2
Mandla	T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.	-

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 13.
A trough of low pressure appeared this morning over the region Southeast of Bengal to East United Provinces. The monsoon has been vigorous in West Central India and Malabar, strong in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan and active in Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, East Central India, Berar, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast. Fairly widespread light rain occurred in Konkan and North Hyderabad, and local rain in Assam, East United Provinces and Mysore. A few falls are reported in East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat and Southeast Madras. The temperatures were above normal in North Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dehra Dun, Bhopal, Pachmarhi and Mahabaleshwar six inches; Daltonganj, Khandala and Mangalore four; Cherrapunji, Guna, Raipur, Belgam, Calicut and Cochin three; Barisal, Sambalpur, Agra, Bareilly, Hoshangabad, Pendra and Mercara two; Cuttack, Chandbali, Naya Dumka, Jhansi and Brinagar one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Darjeeling, Mainpuri, Dohad and Hanamkonda one.—A. P.

Assam Advocate-General

SHILLONG, July 13.
Rai Bahadur Pramode Chandra Dutta, a member of the Congress Coalition Party and Judicial Member during the pre-Reform days has been appointed Advocate-General of Assam with effect from August 7.—A. P.

REPLY TO B. P. C. C. SECRETARY

No Breach Of Discipline In July 9 Protest; Says Socialist Congressman

BOMBAY, July 13.
Mr. C. K. Narayanswami, Congress Socialist, has sent the following letter to the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in reply to the latter's letter regarding disciplinary action for participation in the public meeting held on July 9 in pursuance of the decision of the Left Consolidation Committee:

"I have your letter No. 937/39 of the 10th inst.

It is true that I was present at the public meeting held on July 9 at the Framji Cowasji Institute. It is also true that I spoke at the meeting. The meeting was held to express the views of those who do not agree with two resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. in Bombay.

PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS

I hold that my action does not constitute a breach of the Congress President's instructions. Nor does it contravene the contents of the circular of the General Secretary of the Congress to the Provincial Congress Committees. The Congress President's Press statement in which the instructions you referred to are contained, says:—

"I... desire to impress on all Congress Committees and office-bearers that the policy and practice of the Congress, no less than loyalty to the Congress organisation, require that they should carry out and give effect to the resolutions passed by the A.I.C.C. and participation in and organising protests against and condoning of such resolutions will be breach of discipline. I trust that Congress Committees and office-bearers will desist from organising or participating in such protests and demonstrations."

These instructions are explicit and admit of no perversion or distortion. The Congress President's instructions affect only Congress Committees and office-bearers. They do not apply to Congressmen, who are not office-bearers.

The General Secretary of the Congress in his circular to the Provincial Congress Committees says:—

"It has come to my notice that subordinate Congress Committees in various places passed resolutions calling in question the decision of the A.I.C.C. Several Committees have organised meetings to condemn its decision... I will, therefore, request all Provincial Congress Committees to warn the Congress Committees subordinate to them against all such undesirable activities. Where warning proves ineffective action may be taken. It must, however, be understood that a request or a suggestion can always be made to the A.I.C.C."

It will be seen that the General Secretary's instruction does not question the right of the individual Congressmen to express their opinion on Congress policy or resolution. He does not deny the democratic right of every subordinate Congress Committee to make a "request" or make a "suggestion" to the A.I.C.C. If these Committees differ from any decision of the A.I.C.C.

It is thus clear that on the basis of the instructions contained in the Congress President's statement or in the General Secretary's circular no case for disciplinary action lies against me.

INSTRUCTIONS "AT VARIANCE"

Your letter of the 10th inst. is under reply draw my attention to your instructions. The reference obviously is to your circular letter No. 926/39 to the Wards issued on the 7th and communicated to me by the Secretary of the F Ward D. C. C. on the 8th. In this circular you state:

"The decisions of the A. I. C. C. are imperative so far as the action of the subordinate Congress Committees is concerned. Any participation by any member in these protest meetings shall be regarded as an act of indiscipline which shall have to be dealt with. I have, therefore, to request you to issue instructions on these lines to all the members of your Council lest they should expose themselves to disciplinary action."

Permit me to point out that these instructions are so utterly at variance with those issued by the President and General Secretary of the Congress that they cannot be assumed to have their authority or sanction as you seem to imply when you say: "I need not add the reasons that have prompted me to issue this warning."

I regret that you should be guilty of such a lapse.

NIMBKAR IN LONDON

Plea To Invite R. S. I. Health Congress To India

BOMBAY, July 13.
Information has reached here that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar reached London from Geneva, where he had gone to attend the International Labour Conference.

AT HEALTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Nimbkar attended the Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress held at Scarborough and delivered an interesting speech at a lunch given by the Council of the Institute. The Congress discussed important problems, such as tropical hygiene, industrial hygiene, agriculture and town planning, maternity, child welfare and school hygiene, and national health insurance.

Mr. Nimbkar who attended the Congress as the Delegate of the Bombay Corporation feels that India will be immensely benefited if the Health Congress is invited to hold its sessions in India in the near future, and hopes that he will be able to persuade at least the Bombay Corporation to take up that task.—United Press.

Bengal Council Passes Calcutta Municipal Bill

CALCUTTA, July 13.
By 35 to 21 votes, the Bengal Legislative Council passed this noon the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill in the new form in which it was sent to the Council by the Lower House.

By an amendment carried in the House, the Council reduced eight nominated seats to four, which, however, was turned down by the Assembly to whom a change in the Bill was referred. The Lower House restored the original provision for the nomination of eight members on the Calcutta Corporation and sent it back to the Upper House for its consideration. The Council went back on its previous decision and agreed to the amendment made by the Lower House.

The Congress, Party, the Progressive Party and the Krishak Praja Party co-operated in opposing the Government motion.—United Press.

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"I used to find work a great effort... my back started aching towards the afternoon... it required every ounce of fitness to do my work at all times so that the strain was terrible. I have been taking Fynnon Salt every day for two months and have perceived in myself an amazing difference of good and healthful fitness. I sleep and eat better and keep down fatness. Your wonderful treatment is the royal road to permanent fitness."

NATURE'S REMEDY

Fynnon Salt gives Nature's salts of the earth found in the famous mineral spring waters—the salts of Sodium, Potassium and Lithium. Thousands of wealthy people visit these springs every year in search of health. Here, in Fynnon Salt, is the treatment for which they make long and expensive journeys, available to everyone at a negligible cost. And it's so easy—and pleasant to take! Simply half-a-teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning! See what a wonderful difference it will make to your health, too! Fynnon Salt washes away all the clogging waste matter that poisons the blood stream, and sets up harmful and painful deposits throughout the body. Few people are able, under modern conditions of life and diet, to deal with this excess naturally. That is why countless thousands, everywhere, rely on Fynnon Salt. Fynnon Salt is sold only in Green and Red labelled bottles, in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaar. In cases of difficulty write to: J. L. Morrison, Son and Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

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BOMBAY and SUBURBS

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 13, 1939.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 26, 1358.
Parsi: Behman 12, 1308.
High tide: 10-10 21-36.
Low tide: 3-13 16-08.
Sunrise: 6h 30m.
Sunset: 7h 20m.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION.
Under the joint auspices of the Karnataka Association and the Kanara Brotherhood, a public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Mr. K. M. M. M. will speak on "Prohibition".

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.
Dr. Hivale will begin his class in Industrial Psychology in the University South Wing from to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. The other classes for the day will meet as usual.

VAISHYA SAMAJ CONGRATULATES MR. KANERKAR.
Mr. Prabhakar Vishwanthar Kanerkar of Phonda (Goa), who is proceeding to Lisbon for higher studies in Law will be congratulated by the Vaishya Samaj to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Pavakar Class, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon, Bombay.
All members of the community are cordially invited to be present.

GRAND CAMP FIRE.
There will be Grand Camp Fire at the Scout Hut, Esplanade Maidan, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in honour of Sir Douglas Young, The Chief Justice of the Punjab and the Provincial Scout Commissioner of the Punjab. All interested are cordially invited.

'C' WARD CITY FATHERS.
The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhuleswar Fire Brigade Station on Saturday, July 15, at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.
Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA).
An ordinary general meeting will be held on Friday, the 21st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institution Room at the above address, when Mr. M. S. Seshadri, Secy. I.E., will read a paper on "Applications of principles of Rigid Frames to structures".

B. P. C. C.'S SPECIAL MEETING.
A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Monday, the 17th July at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

WELL-KNOWN AYURVED PHYSICIAN DEAD

Syt, Dattopant Purandhare

BOMBAY: Thursday.
We regret to announce the sad and premature death of Syt. Dattopant Purandhare, a nephew of Vaidyraj Yashwanth Ragnunath Purandhare, a leading Ayurved physician of Bombay, the head of the oldest and historical Purandhare family, living in Bombay, on Sunday (21st inst.) at the age of 46.

The late Syt. Dattopant Purandhare was an ardent follower of Sanatan Dharma and a great disciple of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
He was an expert in Ayurvedic medical treatment and throughout his career as a physician he was treating the poor free of any charge, either for medicine or consultation and was considered as a saviour of the down-trodden mass.
The Ayurved Sanrakshaka Mandal has expressed its deepest sorrow at his death, which has come as a severe blow to the Purandhare family.

WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD., have the HONOUR to present to their Valued Patrons From TO-MORROW AT THEIR POPULAR

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Love Affair". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dark Rapture". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Union Pacific". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ASSOCIACAO DA ILHA DIVAR.
An extraordinary general meeting of the Associação da Ilha Divar, was held on the 9th instant at the Piedadistas Union, Dhobi Talao, to decide whether this Association should be wound up or whether any steps should be taken to reorganise the same. As the members, who had always shown great enthusiasm and given their whole-hearted co-operation were keen on reorganising the institution and were even prepared to make further sacrifice when called upon, the whole meeting unanimously elected Dr. A. dos Santos Braganca as their new president and entrusted him with the work of reorganisation.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The annual general meeting for 1939 will be held in the S. T. College to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

YOUTH'S LIBRARY AT DADAR.
The Managing Committee of the Bombay Youth's Literary and Debating Association announce to the public that the library scheme they had contemplated has had good response and is expected to be complete by 1st September when the library will be formally opened in the Hindu Colony, Dadar.

The Board of Management of the Library is constituted of the following persons:—Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Mr. K. G. Tanne, Municipal Corporation, Dr. D. G. Abhyankar, Prof. K. S. Venkatarman of the Ruia College, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Yamunabai R. Lokar and Mr. A. S. Sidhaye (Secretary).

An up-to-date and modern library is very essential to an enlightened suburb which Dadar is, and it is hoped that the public will lend the Association their active support in the form of donations and other contributions, and enable the organisers to supply a long-felt want of this locality (Dadar-Matunga). All communications will be forwarded to Mr. A. S. Sidhaye, of Gokhale Wadi, Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar.

CO-OPERATION FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Plea For Advancement

"It will serve no useful purpose or do nobody any good to draw the picture of an ideal Co-operative Society with its multifarious activities covering every aspect of their members' social, economic and spiritual existence," said Mr. B. S. Dabke, Director, Morarjee Mills, presiding over a meeting of Representatives of Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers, convened by Mr. S. G. Almoula, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Assistant Registrar in welcoming the representatives said that though the results achieved in the sphere of co-operation during a period of 30 years can be said to be satisfactory, it is necessary to intensify efforts so as to cover every aspect of the life of the Industrial workers co-operatively and the object of the meeting is to create more enthusiasm among all the workers, both official and non-official, in the movement and enlist their co-operation.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were then adopted requesting Societies to launch an intensive campaign for promoting thrift among members by providing home saving boxes to organise Consumers' stores, devise measures for providing healthy and cheap recreation for their members by starting Gymnasiums, Indian Games, Excursions, etc. The meeting also passed a resolution welcoming the campaign launched by the Government to stamp out illiteracy and requesting Societies to assist the campaign by liberal donations and by opening Libraries and Reading Rooms. The problems of Housing and cheap Medical aid for Industrial workers were also discussed and it was decided to take suitable measures in consultation with the employers and Government to have the requirements of the workers attended to. Prominent among those who attended the meeting were Mr. Ratansay Khatau, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. Johnstone, Chief Inspector of Factories, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Labour Officer, E. D. Sassoon Group Mills, Mr. Gokhale, Labour Officer, Mill-owners' Association.

CITY JOURNALISTS MEET

About sixty journalists, representing papers published in English and Indian languages in the City of Bombay, attended the tea party to inaugurate the Club of the Journalists' Association of India. This was perhaps the first time when so many members of the Fourth Estate met together to exchange views on common problems.

The function took place in the Club's new premises at 2nd Floor, Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, Bombay.

Baroda Scout Commissioner Honoured

On the 11th of July, Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, India, visited Mr. B. S. Dave, Organising Commissioner of the Baroda Boy Scouts with the Thanks Badge in token of the very friendly and brotherly relations existing between the Baroda Scout Association and the Hindustan Scout Association. There was a fine Rally of boys and girls who put up a very interesting programme of educational displays which were warmly applauded by a large audience which was present on the occasion, under the presidency of Dr. J. N. Mehta, the State Commissioner of Education.

Mr. Dave is a fine type of Indian Scout and has risen from the lowest ranks to the high position of trust and confidence that he now occupies in the Baroda Scout Organisation. He has realised in himself the value of the principle of universal brotherhood for which the movement stands and has exemplified his faith in it by co-operating with every other Scout Organisation in India, and the Medal of Thanks that has just now been presented to him by the National Organising Commissioner of India is but a token of the high esteem in which Mr. Dave is held in the Scout world of this great country.

MRS. FAIZ TYABJI DEAD

Muslim Lady M.L.A. Who Was Educationist And Social Reformer

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mrs. Salima Faiz B. Tyebji, which occurred at 3-15 p.m. on Thursday afternoon at Somerset Lodge, Warden Road.

Mrs. Tyebji, who was 54 years of age, was born and educated in Bombay and except for a brief period of three years, when her husband, Mr. Faiz Tyebji, was a judge of the High Court of Madras, she spent her life mostly in Bombay.

Mrs. Tyebji was an educational and social worker and took great interest in the education of Muslim girls. She was closely connected with several women's institutions and held progressive views on all questions of social reform.

She was once president of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and at the time of her demise was a member of the Managing Committee of that body. She was President of the Seva Sadan and was also a member of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League. She was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Muslim women of Bombay.

Mrs. Tyebji had been laid up

with kidney trouble for the past few days. The funeral ceremonies will take place at Badar-Baug, Balaram Street at 8 a.m. to-day (Friday).



Mr. Vinayak Rao Koratkar, 8th Dictator of Hyderabad Satyagraha

FATALITIES IN CITY

Car-Tram Collision: Woman Drowned In Sea

Babu Madhu (35) was knocked down by a lorry and sustained injuries, at Kalachowkie on Thursday evening. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries shortly after admission.

DROWNED IN SEA.

Manoramabai Achut Agashe, who was residing with her uncle at Dhutapapewar Prasad, Mangalwadi, was drowned in the sea at Chowpatty on Thursday afternoon.

It is stated that she went to take a bath in the sea as it was "Ekadashi." While she was bathing on the steps opposite Kalwalyadham a huge wave swept her into the sea, resulting in her death.

CAR-TRAM COLLISION.

A collision occurred between a tram and a motor car on the Esplanade Road on Thursday evening.

It appears that the car which was going from Flora Fountain to Dhobi Talao, crashed into a tram coming from the opposite direction. The car was damaged and the passengers in the tram had a good shaking, but nobody was injured.

SHIV MANDIR SATYAGRAHA

Mahatma And Malaviya Advise Suspension

LYALLPUR, July 13. Pandit Madan monan Malaviya has issued instructions to suspend Shiv Mandir agitation in Delhi.

In a communication, the Pandit says: "The Shiv Mandir Satyagraha agitation has continued for more than ten months, about 4,000 persons including a large number of Mahabir Dal volunteers, Sadhus and others have gone to jail. But the strange thing in this connection is that side by side with the Satyagraha, constitutional methods (resort to Law Court) are being adopted to achieve the same end. These two methods do not fit with each other. In my opinion one method should be adopted at one time."

Pandit Malaviya says that he is informed that it is contemplated to file an appeal in the High Court against the Lower Court's decision. In the circumstances, he opines that till the pendency of the appeal or such other methods, Satyagraha should be suspended. After the High Court judgment, the new situation may be discussed.

MAHATMA'S ADVISE

In this connection, it is learnt that Mahatma Gandhi advised the Sanatanists to stop the Shiv Mandir agitation. It is stated that he has written to a Sanatanist leader that in view of the Court decision in the matter of the "Shiv Mandir", the Satyagraha should be discontinued.—A. P.

ELECTION TRIBUNAL FOR MAHARASHTRA

(From Our Correspondent.) POONA, July 13.

In pursuance of the amendment adopted by the recent A. I. C. C. meeting held at Bombay, the Executive of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held here on Sunday last, appointed Mr. S. S. Morey (Poona), Mr. C. A. Tulpule (Poona), and Mr. K. S. Firodia, M. L. A. (Ahmednagar) to constitute the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Election Tribunal.

The final decision for convening this special session, however, lies with the Working Committee of the Parishad which consists of Bombay Cutchi leaders. But it is hoped that the necessary approval will be forthcoming soon. Mr. Yusuf Mehrally, President of the Parishad, left Bhuj to-day for Mandvi to hold conversations with workers there in this connection.

CONNECTING TANSA WITH VEHAR

Mathradas Tricumjee's Resolution Carried In Corporation

The proceedings of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday were exceedingly dull. A number of councillors were spending their time in either idle talk of lumber. One of the councillors, threw the house in laughter, when all on a sudden in the midst of a debate he straightened himself up and exclaimed: "Mr. Mayor, what is that going on now?" The Mayor promptly replied "Discussion, please," and there was loud laughter in the house.

At the flag end of the day the Corporation considered a very important item affecting the water supply in the city when Mr. Mathradas Tricumjee moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the feasibility and advisability of increasing the storage capacity of the Vohar Lake and of diverting therein the overflow water from the Tansa Lake by strengthening the duct line and connecting it with Vohar, and to submit the estimates of the cost of such a scheme stating the excess amount of water that could be made available to the City by the proposed arrangements.

Mr. Mathradas said millions of gallons of water was wasted every year from Tansa Lake which should be utilised by diversion to the Vohar Lake.

Dr. U. Mascarenhas seconded the proposition.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Works Committee to which Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh seconded.

Mr. Soonderdas Morari thought that no useful purpose would be served by sending the matter to the Works Committee and only precious time will be wasted. Many technical matters are to be enquired into and the Municipal Commissioner's report on the question will be enough.

The amendment was thrown out and the original proposition was carried by a large majority. The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

TRAVANCOREANS WISH SUCCESS TO NEHRU'S CEYLON MISSION

The following resolutions have been passed by the Council of the Travancore Union:—

"The Travancore Union, Bombay, welcomes the appointment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as India's representative to negotiate with the Ceylon Government on the question of the repatriation of Indians. The Union expresses its fullest confidence in Panditji, and hopes that his efforts for a satisfactory settlement of the vexed question will be crowned with success."

SUPPORT HIS EFFORTS.

"The Travancore Union, Bombay, expresses its sympathy with the present state of Indians in Ceylon, and hopes that they will give their whole-hearted support to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his attempts to bring about a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the repatriation question. The Union also hopes that they will accord their fullest support to any other responsible party to whom this task may be entrusted."

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

"The Travancore Union, Bombay, while fully sympathising with the grievances of the Indians in Ceylon, earnestly appeals to the Government of Travancore to do all that is in its power to protect the legitimate interests of the several hundreds of Travancoreans who, for many years, had given of their best for the improvement of Ceylon and the service of the Ceylonese people."

SPECIAL SESSION OF CUTCHI PARISHAD

Decision To Convene It Enthusiastically Greeted

(From Our Correspondent.) MUNDRA, July 13.

Great enthusiasm prevails all over Cutch in the decision of the Local Committee of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad to convene a special session of the Parishad at an early date in order to end the present "impasse." It is believed that this decision will pave the way for renewed Parishad activities on a country-wide scale and prepare the country for the next step. There is new life among all Parishad workers who are now seen making necessary preparations for starting propaganda work in every nook and corner of Cutch.

The final decision for convening this special session, however, lies with the Working Committee of the Parishad which consists of Bombay Cutchi leaders. But it is hoped that the necessary approval will be forthcoming soon. Mr. Yusuf Mehrally, President of the Parishad, left Bhuj to-day for Mandvi to hold conversations with workers there in this connection.

Plea To Stop Police Inquiries

Orders Reserved In Application Filed By Late Lalji Naranji's Son-in-Law

In a sensational case which came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday there was a heated discussion and several passages, at-arms when arguments were heard in the application filed by Mr. Mathradas Dwarkadas, son-in-law of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji, praying that the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, should issue an order stopping the C. I. D. from proceeding with the investigations, which had been undertaken under directions from the Magistrate on information furnished by Dwarkadas Naranji, brother of Mr. Lalji Naranji.

This application charged the widow and the son-in-law, of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji with cheating the High Court by suppressing important material facts in the schedule showing the total assets of the late Mr. Lalji Naranji, while applying for a probate.

Mr. Nariman, appearing for Dwarkadas Naranji, contended that police investigation had been sought with a view to finding under what law the widow and the son-in-law of Mr. Lalji Naranji could be charged and that at this stage the police inquiry should not be stifled.

Mr. C. N. Kanungo said that the respondents could not be charged with cheating, but the pertinent section was a different one, under which the Magistrate was barred from ordering inquiries without the sanction of the High Court. Orders were reserved.

PURSE FOR MARATHI SCHOLAR

Dr. Ambedkar's Request To Public To Help

Dr. Ambedkar states that, he has been decided to give a Purse to the well-known Marathi scholar Mr. J. R. Aigankar on his 60th birthday by his friends and admirers.

Dr. Ambedkar adds to say that, the study of the old literature which Mr. Aigankar made his life's mission, has not yielded him any great return.

In his successful attempts to enrich the Marathi literature, it is found that the old scholar has been left poor and helpless, on the threshold of his 61st year. Some very regrettable domestic calamity, some time back, makes it all the more necessary for the lovers of Marathi literature, to stand by the veteran scholar and help him in his time of need.

Dr. Ambedkar requests the public, to send their contributions to the Purse, as early as possible.

NINE MORE CONGRESSMEN TO EXPLAIN

Further Notices By B. P. C. C.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has addressed notices to nine more Congressmen asking for an explanation for their participation in the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on July 9. The total number of persons who have been served with notices so far is nineteen. One of the Congressmen included in the second batch is Mr. M. L. Shah, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bhuleswar Ward Congress Committee.

The B.P.C.C. has been receiving reports from certain sources about Congressmen who attended the meeting of July 9. All the persons reported against in this connection will be served with notices.

Leftists' Protest Against A. I. C. C. Resolutions At Raipur

(From Our Correspondent.) RAIPUR, July 12.

In spite of the instructions by the Secretary, District Congress Committee to the members concerned not to take any active part in holding protest meetings against the two resolutions of the A.I.C.C., some Congressmen and Socialists arranged a public meeting in the Gandhi Chowk, under the Presidency of Maulana Abdul Rouf, S. R. K. Choubhe, S. J. Soubhagmal, Lunia and S. B. K. Sanyal and Mr. Habibul Rahman spoke on the objectionable features of the resolutions as viewed by their leader, S. J. Bose.

Moulana Rouf went to the extent of charging the present Ministries with committing the same type of atrocities as were done on the poor Kisans and labourers during the regime of the Rao



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HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH!

MICKEY ROONEY

THE ADVENTURES OF **HUCKLEBERRY FINN** with WALTER CONNOLLY

Statue Of Raja Of Savantwadi

The bronze statue of the late Raja of Savantwadi, a photograph of which appeared in our yesterday's issue, is the work of Messrs. Savant and Zarakpar, and not only of the latter as stated in the letterpress to the photo

PROPAGANDA OF AYURVED

Pt. Shriv Sharma, President of the 28th A.I.A.C., returned from his Madras tour in connection with Ayurvedic propaganda and has now accepted to go round the Bombay Presidency in response to the request of vaidya friends. Those interested may correspond with Vaidya Vamanrao Dinanath, 45, Cathedral Street, Bombay-2, or, Vaidya Ambashankar G. Trivedi, Sankadi Sheri, Ahmedabad. Ministry. The protest resolution as drafted in Bombay by S. J. Bose and others was read out and passed by the present who numbered about 30.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

FUTILE ATTACK

Mahatma Gandhi, like many others, views Mr. Bose's attack on the Bombay Government's prohibition programme "with pain and sorrow" mainly because, coming from an ex-President of the Congress, it "is calculated to discredit the Bombay Ministry in a manner which the avowed opponents of prohibition could never hope to do." But, fortunately, the injury to the cause cannot be serious or anything more than transient, for his case is extremely weak and has already been repudiated by many of his own followers of the Forward Bloc. Many of these have felt scandalised at his taking up a brief for the liquor and other vested interests against a cause enthusiastically demanded by the very workers of Bombay whose welfare he claims to promote. Mr. Bose will soon find that by his reckless attack he has done a greater disservice to himself than to the Bombay programme.

A Dangerous Game

Gandhiji is naturally most pained at Mr. Bose's having "played a most dangerous game by mixing up the communal question even with such a purely moral reform as prohibition." But sensible persons of all communities will surely see through the "game," if they are not already doing so. The Muslims are as keen on prohibition as any other community. Also, a large number of Parsis, particularly the women among them, are at heart grateful for prohibition as being conducive to purity of life which is the essence of their religion. Many more will be grateful to the Bombay Ministry in the years to come. For, as Gandhiji remarks, "many of them will be weaned from a trade which corrupts the morals of their countrymen less fortunately placed than they, and they will themselves be weaned from the drink habit."

Untenable Objection

The comparatively few Parsis and fewer Muslims that oppose the Bombay programme are really

opposed to the taxes that are to be levied to make good the lost liquor revenue. This was particularly noticeable at Wednesday's meeting in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when most of the arguments urged against the Bombay plan were on economic grounds and directed against the new, or rather the apparently new, taxes. Speaker after speaker complained that Bombay City was already heavily taxed and the new taxes would be unbearable and would ruin the city economically. This objection endorsed by Mr. Bose also, has often been urged but its hollowness has been as often exposed. In the first place, as Mr. Lathe points out in his reply to Mr. Bose, the new taxes are not new burdens. The property tax merely replaces the liquor tax. Whatever difference there is, is in favour of the former. For while the property tax comes from the wealthy, the bulk of the liquor tax comes from the poor. Secondly, and this point is very important—for one crore of rupees that the poor drinkers pay to Government as liquor revenue, they pay about as much to the richer liquor vendors. And they ruin their bodies and minds into the bargain. Under prohibition, at least two crores will be saved to the poor drinkers, and they will also be fitter in mind and body. There will be more efficient work and more wealth and less crime. Prohibition will, therefore, add to the prosperity of the city. The additional wealth will be redistributed in somewhat new ways, but there will be extra wealth all right. That has been the experience wherever prohibition has been tried and it will be Bombay City's experience, too, and it will falsify all the fears that are now being conjured up. We admit that for some time many poor people—fewer far than those ruined by liquor—will be thrown out of work. We shall consider the question of relief to them at some length on another occasion. For the present we shall only say that Government are mindful of their responsibility in the matter and are doing their best to discharge it.

Revise The Law

In acquitting the Editor and the Printer of the "Basumati", charged under Section 124-A, I.P.C. for strongly criticising the Bengal Ministry, the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta has followed the recent ruling of the Calcutta High Court that Ministers are subordinate officers of the Governor and cannot be regarded as Government established by Law within the meaning of Section 39 of the

Government of India Act. The decision is perfectly right, as was the High Court ruling. But we are not quite sure of the accuracy of the main argument in their favour. The fact is that the old law of sedition, defective at any time, is most anomalous under a responsible government when censoring a Ministry severely enough to secure its dismissal is often a duty. The law itself must be revised instead of being interpreted in a new way.

Rural Development Boards

Rural development in the province of Bombay will receive a much-needed fillip by the formation of District Rural Development Boards the scheme about which Government have just published. Replacing the present associations, for village improvement, the new Boards will be more representative and will have wider powers. They will organise and supervise all rural development work in the district and

will assist and advise Rural Development officers in carrying out the schemes of development approved by Government. We trust the Boards will be liberally financed by the Government and will also be authorised to collect funds for organising and supervising work. If the funds available are inadequate the Boards will, we hope, make every effort to enlist free service from the public.

All Eyes On Danzig

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

THE Free City of Danzig is not merely a creation of the Treaty of Versailles but a historical product of its connection with the Hinterland. Poland will defend Danzig with all her might in view of its strategic importance to her existence.

From the point of view of geography and politics Danzig is a part of Poland.

Situated at the mouth of the river Vistula, Poland's only river which flows into the sea and which passes through 1,000 kilometres of Polish territory, Danzig is naturally a Polish port, being an outlet to the sea of her natural artery of communication—the Vistula.

In the area of Poland which measures 388 thousand square kilometers, the basin of the river Vistula occupies 180 thousand square kilometers i.e. 46 per cent of the entire area.

Danzig owes its origin, progress and welfare to Poland. The Polish hinterland and its needs created the port of Danzig. Danzig serves and exploits exclusively the territories belonging to the Polish State.

During the times of Old Poland, Danzig was one of the richest among the Baltic Ports. When Old Poland lost its independence, Danzig was cut off from its natural hinterland and became a second rate Baltic port. It became a provincial town existing on the German warships and garrisons stationed there.

After the World War, Danzig recovered its natural role of being a port of the Polish hinterland and now enjoys the third place among the Baltic ports. In 1913 the total turnover of the Danzig port amounted to 2,112,100 tons. In 1938 it rose to 7,127,195 tons!

For this splendid rise in the turnover of her port, Danzig has to be thankful exclusively to the fact that she is incorporated in the Polish economic system and finds herself within the Polish customs frontiers.

The other Baltic ports have not made such rapid progress is revealed by the following figures:—
Königsburg in 1913 1,746,000 tons and in 1938 3,907,000 tons.
Stettin in 1913, 6,246,000 tons and in 1938, 8,158,000 tons. Danzig and Gdynia fulfil Poland's need for ports.

The experience of the 18th cen-

Danzig alone could not be sufficient for the needs of an hinterland of 35 million people making a dynamic economic progress. Hence the rise of Gdynia as port, which together with Danzig, have a turnover of 16,300,000 tons i.e. 80 per cent of the import-export trade of Poland.

There is no rivalry between these two ports, but absolute co-operation regulated by a Polish-Danzig understanding. An instance of this co-operation is the fact that port charges and tariffs in Gdynia and Danzig are identical.

The co-operation between these two ports both technical and commercial has given good results and this is proved by the fact that they now occupy leading places among the Baltic ports.

Should the economic condition of Poland continue to improve as rapidly as at present, should her plans for industrialisation and capital investments be realised there is no doubt that the turnover of both these ports would greatly increase as they would be the arteries of communication by sea of an industrial hinterland.

The economic and political independence of Poland depends upon her access to the sea by which 80 per cent of the foreign trade of the country is carried on. For this access to the sea Danzig holds a key position.

The problem of Danzig is closely connected with Poland's need for access to the sea.

Danzig's situation on the mouth of the river Vistula is destined to control the trade which passes through this artery.

her progressive relationship with her natural hinterland.
The evolution of Danzig as a Free City depending for its economic existence on Poland and possessing administrative, political and cultural autonomy within her frontiers was not the idea of a Lloyd George or a Wilson, but the historical outcome of co-existence and co-operation between Poland and her port. Historical Danzig was a settlement of Slavonic fishermen on Slavonic soil.
In 1308 the German Knights of the Teutonic Order captured Danzig executing 10,000 inhabitants. The German colonists filled up the places of the murdered population. Since that period an unceasing effort has been directed to Germanise the population of Danzig. The Danzigers, however, did not cease their efforts to throw off the German yoke and to unite their city with the Polish Kingdom.
In 1454 the Danzigers attacked the German Teutonic Knights, drove them out of the city and raised their fortifications to the ground. In the same year, they acknowledged Kasimir of Poland as their King. In the 13 years war that followed, the Danzigers helped with men and money Kasimir in his struggle with the Teutonic Knights. In appreciation of this service Kasimir granted the City several privileges known as the "Privileges of Kasimir" assuring the city a wide measure of autonomy and giving her freedom of political and cultural progress.

Since her detachment from Poland against which her citizens opposed with all their might, Danzig became a Prussian territory and lost her former freedom and position.
The present evolution of Danzig is analogous to her previous position. Poland's rights in Danzig are guaranteed while at the same time the German population of the City enjoy complete autonomy.

The Germans are demanding the inclusion of Danzig in the

The Free City of Danzig is not a creation of the Treaty of Versailles but a historical creation of

(Continued on page 5)

Evil Effects Of Alcohol

By H. C. Menkel, M.D.

The controversy over prohibition in Bombay has introduced, emphasised and made prominent several related but only consequential factors which tend to obscure the real question at issue, i.e., shall the use of alcoholic beverages be continued as at present, or shall they be prohibited making illegal their manufacture, sale, transport, also their use as beverage for social or other purposes?

This illegalising is urged on the basis of social legislation, because the use of alcohol contains several factors which are harmful to the user and to society as a whole. Such questions as revenue, personal liberty, business interests, and religious use, are all incidental but the real issue is alcohol and its effects.

A Long Tale of Sorrow

What then are the facts about alcohol both ancient and modern? The history of alcohol, as related to man's experiences, both sacred and profane from the time of Noah to the repeal amendment in the U. S. A., reveals a tale of sorrow, degradation, sullied lives and much ill-health, together with questionable profits and vitiated politics. Poets may have lauded "Ah, my Beloved, fill the cup that clears To-day of past Regrets and Future Fears" but legislators, jurists, psychiatrists, physicians and social workers have been sorely taxed to deal effectively with the many and far-reaching evil results. Jails, penitentiaries, hospitals, reformatories, insane asylums, orphanages and charity funds, have had to be developed on a large scale to cope with the finished product of beverage alcohol.

It is true that from huge profits made by the liquor traffic, considerable revenues have gone to Governments, but are we to justify, encourage and legalise a traffic on the basis of revenues it can produce, while disregarding the shadow it casts upon so many aspects of human life?

A Poison

Text books on Materia Medica, class alcohol as a narcotic poison, being akin to chloroform and ether. In former times before mo-

dern anaesthetics were developed, alcohol served as anaesthetic for surgical operations. The action of alcohol on body tissues and functions has been divided into stages (a) stimulant, (b) anodyne and anaesthetic, (c) narcotic, (d) paralytic.

Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University defines the action and effects of alcohol thus: "Alcohol is a depressant, a habit-forming narcotic drug. Alcohol is a protoplasmic poison. Alcohol is drunk to get the drug effect, and whenever it is so taken in whatever amount, it exerts to some degree its depressant and toxic effects. Alcohol causes disease, alcohol causes deaths from acute and chronic poisoning. Alcohol reduces resistance to infection. Alcohol diminishes likelihood of recovery from acute infections, increases liability to accidents and delays recovery. Alcohol reduces endurance, accuracy, and rapidity of muscular action of all kinds even when used in such small amounts as to show effects inappreciable subjectively by the user. Alcohol decreases expectation of life, alcohol reduces the chance of survival of offspring. Alcohol deteriorates emotional and nervous control as expressed in unreliable judgment and self-control."

In America during prohibition the brewers made a drink called "Near Beer". It looked and tasted like beer, but did not produce the back fire of real beer, for it had no alcohol. There was never any problem created by drinking this beverage.

Doctors' Testimony

During thirty-two years of medical practice in India, I have seen much of the irreparable effects on nerves, kidneys, liver, heart and circulatory system, of habitual alcoholic drinking. In my own particular field of medicine, digestive nutritional and metabolic diseases, alcohol is most definitely unfavourable and its use prejudicial to favourable results.

Sir Patrick Manson is quoted

Frankly Speaking

Anglo-Soviet Talks

"Delay" is the only news that the British Government can give as regards the Anglo-Soviet negotiations. It confirms our worst suspicions about the intentions of Mr. Chamberlain's Government and makes one wonder whether Mr. Chamberlain's speech was delivered with the tongue in the cheek. It has been pointed out that the words uttered by the British Prime Minister, though clear and precise, have been uttered before on the eve of the fall of the Czechoslovakian Republic. Is this an omen? Ask those who have little faith in the Premier. It is time the Anglo-Soviet negotiations reached a decision. Dr. Benes used to say: "If I only knew..." and Polish people are thinking, if not saying, much the same. Though they are determined to fight, they are not sure if Britain will carry out her pledge and support them.

The Quatorze Juillet

To-day France celebrates the anniversary of that great day in its national history which sealed the charter of liberty of its people. It marks the date of the fall of the Bastille, the seed from which sprang the mighty Republic of the French people. In the streets of Paris to-day men and women will sing and dance. No barriers of class will be raised and prince and peasant will feel equal in that great land of theirs. Perhaps, nowhere else in the world can one catch the meaning of freedom as in Paris to-day and to-night with the streets decked with flag and aglow at night with lights. The Quatorze Juillet is in the very blood of the French people. In Bombay at the same time the little French Colony will meet to celebrate this great day in their year. Under the auspices of the Alliance Française those who feel that call of freedom will sing and dance—not in the streets, perhaps, but in the air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj. Those who will hear the tune of the "Marseillaise" will know that here, too, there will be the voice of the free crying out of the night—crying out till one day we, too, will celebrate the day of our freedom.

Pandit Nehru's Mission

Pandit Jawaharlal, who leaves Bombay to-day for Poona, from where he will fly to Colombo, carries with him the best wishes of the country for success in the very arduous task entrusted to him by the Congress. He has to explore the possibilities of reconciling interests which now appear sharply conflicting but which, we trust, are not irreconcilable. In Ceylon as in many other places outside India the position of Indians is becoming serious and, as the Pandit points out, the very honour of India is involved in the problem. His success in Ceylon will hearten Indians abroad generally. We are sure he will spare no efforts to bring about an amicable settlement.

Late Mrs. Salima Tyebji

The death of Mrs. Salima Tyebji, M.L.A., will be very widely mourned in Bombay. A cultured woman, she took an active part in various fields of social and educational activity in this city. As a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly she discharged her duties very conscientiously. She took a special interest in the education of Muslim girls and, along with Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy and Mrs. Maskati, toured the province a few months ago at the instance of the Government of Bombay to enquire into the educational facilities for Muslim girls. We offer our deep sympathy to Mr. Faiz Tyebji and other members of his family.

A Thought For The Day

"I have always believed that if you go in for money and nothing but money, you won't get it."
"If you go in sincerely and well prepared to do something useful, you will never lack money to carry it out."
"Here is a real story of mankind. It makes wars and politics look cheap. Foreign nations have sent only what they are proud of. They have not sent their bombs, poison gas, and samples of their concentration camps. They are not really proud of those things."
—Mr. Henry Ford addressing hundreds of Ford employees gathered at the New York World's Fair, where he had gone to see the arrival of his 27,000,000th car.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKIO, July 12.
Ex-War-Minister, General Terauchi, and Admiral Osumi, Member of the War Council, have accepted Hitler's personal invitation to attend the Nazi Conference at Nuremberg. They will also visit Italy.
Mr. Terauchi in a statement declared that the meeting of the leaders of "three strong Powers at this critical time is not only full of significance, but will possibly contribute to the successful prosecution of Japan's expedition in China."—Reuter.

* * * * *

Forward The Forward Bloc!

Property owners, liquor dealers and all those adversely affected by the taxation policy of the Government of Bombay mustered strong at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening and passed a resolution characterising Government policy as "unjust, unduly heavy and inequitable".

This meeting, we understand, is regarded as another unequivocal triumph for the Forward Bloc.

* * * * *

Every important Nazi leader is launched on a holiday, according to a Press message.
The German definition of holiday looks quite strange. Haven't these gentry been on a holiday all these years?

The author of first Neutrality Bill of 1936 is dead.

He may be exploring the possibilities of second Neutrality Bill in some better world.

Nazis are certifying their friendship 'safe'.

A case of 'Thou protestest too much, methinks'.

MINE-LAYERS IN DANZIG WATERS

Press headline.
We may yet see the Danzig waters on fire by the grace of...er...er Hitler.

The Franquist 'post mortem' Tribunal has sentenced a veteran Spanish Socialist to 30 years' imprisonment.

Franco ought to have gone on the staff of some insurance company in the life-expectation department.

* * * * *

According to Anglo-India:
Mr. Bose is now looking for chinks in the majority party's (sic) armour. He has certainly found a large one in Bombay. But is our 'confreere' quite sure it's a chink the Desh Gaurav has discovered?

Lord Rothermere has made a gift of £10,000 for the general benefit of the Royal Air Force sports.

Good. But is that good enough? The famous proprietor of the London Daily Mail owes the British public much more than £10,000 by way of compensation.

Two explorers met and that night over their camp fire they exchanged the stories of their lives.

Said the first: "I came out here because the urge to travel was in my blood. The dullness of the towns irked me, and the smell of petrol sickened me. I wanted to see the sun rise over new horizons, hear the scared flutter of birds rising from sands untrodden by man before I came; I wanted to find myself. Was it the same deep urge that brought you here?"

The other hesitated.
"Er, well" he said, "not exactly. My daughter started to learn the piano."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

You may find hens in a hennery, but there are no bats in a battery.

A genius is a man who can do almost anything except make a living.

The man who flirts with servant girls has domestic tastes.

Don't blame a man for taking pride in his birth; it brought him here.

Prudery is sometimes but a wig used to cover the baldness of character.

Wit is the wine of intellect, and all nature turns it to vinegar.

Br. War Office Bans International Brigade

Kulangsu Rebuff To Japan

TOKIO'S DEMANDS TURNED DOWN

Anti-British Demonstrations In Tsingtao; Consul-General Warned

TOKYO, July 13. THE Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Kulangsu Island rejected the Japanese demands for the appointment of a Japanese Chief of Police and employment of Japanese policemen to hunt down Chinese "Terrorists" according to the Japanese news agency.

WEEKS-OLD DEMANDS

The demands were presented several weeks ago, following the landing of Japanese sailors in Kulangsu Island, on the ground that it was being used as the base for Anti-Japanese activities.

FOOD SUPPLY AFFECTED

Since that time the restrictions on traffic with the mainland seriously affected the Settlement's food supplies.—Reuter.

TOKIO'S ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN

Consul-General Asked To Demand Special Protection During Week-End

TSINGTAO, July 13. The British Consul-General here has received information that the anti-British demonstration planned for Friday and Saturday may be of a more serious nature than those which occurred yesterday when demonstrators threw stones, let off fireworks outside the British Consulate-General and attacked the premises of two British banks.

He has been instructed to ask the Japanese authorities for protection and hold them responsible for any damage to life and property.

DESTROYER REPLACES ESCORT VESSEL

The British escort vessel "Lowestoft," which put in here last night, is believed to be replaced by the destroyer "Diamond."—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND TIENTSIN

What Foreigners Think About It

"SYDNEY HERALD", JUNE 28. Oh! For a Palmerston! Britishers must long for a touch of Palmerstonian forthrightness in Britain's dealings with the Japanese tormentors.

The point has clearly been reached at which with British prestige dragging in the dust before the gaze of the incredulous East, the Government must decide whether any action can have consequences more damaging than those being inflicted now.

"CHUGAI SHOYO", TOKYO, JUNE 28. Britain's anxiety to safeguard her interests in China is understandable, but she will possibly

forfeit her whole interests in North China, if she refuses to pay due attention to realities.

Tientsin represents a pocket edition of the British pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy towards China.

"VOELKISCHER BEOACHTER", BERLIN, JUNE 25.

By dispersing her forces over the four corners of the earth, where no British interests are at stake, for the sole purpose of holding back other great Powers from their natural development, Britain is not even able to defend her own nationals from dishonour.

In East Asia, where for centuries the British flag was sole law, they laugh at the threats of the British lion.

For, with a paw in the Baltic, a second in the Black Sea, a third on the German fortifications and its fourth at Gibraltar, it can in the Far East do nothing more than weekly wag its tail.

Such a grotesque monster is neither suited to inspire fear nor to win friends.

"DEUTSCHE DIENST", BERLIN, JUNE 22.

When the Japanese in the course of their justified measures in Tientsin carry out harmless bodily examinations of British subjects, the British Press makes a squeal as if it were the worst violation of the most sacred rights of humanity.

But in Palestine this same Britain tries to exterminate with its Jewish accomplices a whole nation in its own land, which Britain had previously stolen from it.

JAPANESE OCCUPY CHANGCHIH

TOKYO, July 13. The Japanese claim to have occupied the strategically important town of Changchih, in south-east Shansi Province.

The despatch adds that the Japanese are continuing clearing up operations against remnants of Chinese troops in various parts of the province.—Reuter.

Grandi To Settle Tyrol Question

Moscow Ambassador May Succeed Him In London

ROME, July 12. One of Sgr. Grandi's first big tasks in his new office will be the settlement of the southern Tyrol migration question. His name is also mentioned as possibly the next Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Sgr. Grandi's change of post did not cause surprise in Rome, where it was discussed a week ago.

The Ambassador himself evidently expected an early return as some time ago he bought 2 lights house of Sorrenno for a seaside home. He has been on holiday in Italy for a fortnight. His most probable successor in London is Sgr. Augusto Rossi, at present Ambassador in Moscow.—Reuter.

12,000 NAVAL RESERVISTS CALLED UP

For Participation In September Fleet And Air Exercises

LONDON, July 13. "In order to obtain the fullest possible advantage from combined Fleet and Air exercises in August and September," said Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons, "and thereby advance the degree of efficiency, Fleet arrangements are being made under which ships now in reserve will take part in the exercises for which the vessels of the Home Fleet have been detailed. This decision will entail calling up of additional 12,000 retired naval officers, reservists and pensioners who will be required to go in the depots on July 31."

Mr. Chamberlain announced that His Majesty had consented to review the vessels of the Reserve Fleet at Portsmouth on August 9. It is anticipated that the exercises will last approximately to the third week of September.—R.

FLEET RESERVISTS.

Fleet reservists of all kinds number 70,000. A large number of those called up will be men of the Royal Fleet Reserve, namely, men who have served seven years and then are five years in reserve. Then there will be men of the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and Royal Naval Wireless Reserve.

A number of pensioners who have done 22 years in the Navy and retired at about forty, will be included because among them are many chief and petty officers, engine-room artificers and others who will be specially needed.—Reuter.

Admiral Commanding Reserve Fleet

LONDON, July 13. Vice-Admiral R. H. T. Raikes will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Max Horton as Admiral Commanding the Reserve Fleet on July 26.

Royal assent has been given to the Ministry of Supply Bill and Civil Defence Bill.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN ECHO

No Conference If No Agreement On Fundamentals

TOKYO, July 13. The Newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" says that unless an agreement is first reached by Mr. Arita and Sir Robert Craigie on "the fundamental issues the so-called spot conference will not take place."—Reuter.

JAPANESE CABINET'S DECISIONS

TOKYO, July 13. The Japanese cabinet at an emergency sitting reached a decision concerning policy in the Anglo-Japanese talks. It is indicated that Japan will ask Britain to abandon her "pro-Chiang-Kai-Shek and anti-Japanese tendencies which have been responsible for Tientsin trouble" and show "sincerity by co-operation in political and economic fields and in the maintenance of peace and order in the British concession in Tientsin."

Streets of Tokyo have been placarded with posters containing such slogans as "Punch England on the Nose," "Down With Britain," "The Arch-Devil Behind Chiang Kai-Shek"—Reuter.

NO "CHARACTER" FOR ENTERING ARMY

Breeze Over Question In Commons

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, July 5.

A stiff breeze, rising at times to gale force, swept the House of Commons yesterday when Members heckled the War Office on the question whether ex-members of the International Brigade who fought for democracy in Spain are now being excluded from service in Britain.

Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the War Office, replying to Mr. Mander (Liberal, Wolverhampton), who asked whether any instructions had at any time been issued by the War Office to units of the Regular or Territorial Army regarding the undesirability of accepting as recruits persons who have served in the International Brigade in Spain, said he had nothing to add to a previous answer given to the Hon. Member for Jarrow (Miss Ellen Wilkinson).

This was apparently a reference to a reply denying that a particular unit had issued such instructions—a very different matter from the question whether all commands had received such general instructions from the War Office.

"CHARACTER."

Mr. Mander: "Is it not well known to many persons that instructions have been issued to units in the sense stated in my question?"

Sir V. Warrender: "No, sir. The facts are not as stated. Like any other employer, in civil life, the Army reserves to itself the right to enquire into character."

Mr. Mander: "Do I understand the Minister to say that no instructions of any kind bearing on this subject have been issued to units in view of what many of us know?"

Sir Victor: "No, sir. What I said was that no instructions had been issued that men should be rejected on the ground that they had served in the International Brigade."

Miss Wilkinson (Lab., Jarrow): "The Minister has cast a slur on a body of heroic men, and fine citizens of this country. Will you, Mr. Speaker, ask him to withdraw it?"

Mr. Gallacher (Communist, Fife W.): "I personally know a man who was refused admission to the Army because he was in the International Brigade."

Miss Wilkinson: "Have you, Mr. Speaker, not ruled that slurs should not be cast, either by private members or Ministers, and will you appeal to the Minister to withdraw his slur?"

The Speaker: "I heard no slur cast."

Mr. Silverman (Lab., Nelson and Colne): Did not the Minister say that no special instructions had been given to reject men who came from the International Brigade, but that (obviously in this connection) the Army reserved to itself the right to inquire into character?"

Mr. Speaker: I did not hear that.

Sir Victor Warrender: I think there has been some little misunderstanding. All men who offer themselves as recruits to the Army have to produce references as to character. These men are treated in exactly the same way.

Miss Wilkinson: You know that is untrue.

The Speaker: The Hon. Member is now herself casting a slur. She should withdraw it.

Miss Wilkinson: I will certainly withdraw if the Minister will withdraw first.

Mr. Gallacher gave notice that, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, he would raise the matter again on the adjournment.

DELAY IN RECEPTION OF MESSAGE

Question At "Thetis" Inquiry

LONDON, July 13. The time table of events at the submarine nerve centre at Port Blockhouse, Portsmouth, was pieced together at to-day's session of the "Thetis" enquiry and a question was asked concerning the delay in the reception of the message from Lt. Coltart asking the duration of the submarine's dive.

Attention was drawn to the fact that there was an interval of two and a half hours between the despatch and reception of the message and it was asked if that was the customary time.

Commander Shadwell, who was in charge of Port Blockhouse replied that it was a Post Office telegram.

PRINCE PAUL FOR LONDON

To Meet Their Majesties Next Week

LONDON, July 13. It is learned that the Prince and Princess Paul of Yugoslavia will pay an informal visit to Their Majesties in London next week. Their stay in England is likely to last for several days. It will give them an opportunity of bidding farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Kent who will leave towards the end of the year for Australia. The Princess is a sister of the Duchess.

Prince Paul, who lately concluded a state visit to Germany will also have an opportunity by discussing the European situation with the British Ministers.—Reuter.

HUNT FOR PREMIER

Queen Sends For Colijn Again

THE HAGUE, July 13. The Queen has entrusted Dr. Colijn with the task of forming a new Cabinet, following the failure of the efforts of the Catholic leader, M. Koolen.—Reuter.

FR. DRUG TRAFFIC KING JAILED

PARIS, July 13. Theodore Lyon, a millionaire and owner of a country chateau, who has been described as a Drug Traffic King was given the maximum sentence of two years after a nine days trial of what the prosecutor described as one of the biggest drug trafficking cases ever discovered. One item in the indictment was, the discovery of 200 pounds of morphine and heroin in a secret factory in Paris.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed on seven accomplices including a sentence of eighteen months on Carlo Bacula, a former Peruvian Consul in Paris.—Reuter.

To Advance Navy Leave By Month

LONDON, July 13. The decision to call up 12,000 naval reservists is described as the logical sequence to the recent decision to advance the usual annual Navy leave by one month. It is learned that the ships, which will be commissioned from the Reserve, will include one battleship, one aircraft carrier, four cruiser squadrons of four vessels each, one minelayer, one destroyer, a depot ship, four flotillas of destroyers, four submarines, and other craft to the approximate number of 130 or more.—Reuter.

HARTAL FOR HUNGER-STRIKERS

Bengal Provincial Congress Appeal

CALCUTTA, July 13. The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has issued a Press statement appealing to the public of Bengal to observe a hartal on Sunday, July 16, as a protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the Bengal Government in connection with the release of the political prisoners, who are now on hunger-strike in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails.—United Press.

POLITICAL GIVES UP HUNGER-STRIKE

CALCUTTA, July 13. Political prisoner Sambunath Satradar, lodged in the Dum Dum Central Jail who was on hunger-strike has abandoned it on medical advice, and his condition is satisfactory says a Press Note just issued by the Bengal Government.

The Note adds that the condition of all remaining prisoners is satisfactory.—United Press.

ARYA SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

MANMAD, July 13. Pandit Ramdatt Gyani, Second Dictator of the Central Provinces and Berar Satyagraha Samiti, who was arrested at Rajur on July 3, with 94 Arya Satyagrahis, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

One old man and boy were given four months simple imprisonment. Six others arrested at Asifabad were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment.

Twenty-two Satyagrahis left Chanda for Rajur on July 10, to offer Satyagraha under Mr. Chhedilal of Delhi. Thirteen others under the leadership of Swami Omkarth left Manmad to-day for Vaipuri.—United Press.

Renewed Fighting On Manchukuo-Mongolian Border

Japanese Claim Shooting Down Of 11 Soviet War 'Planes

TOKIO, July 13. Two hundred Soviet and Outer Mongolian Tanks are reported to be in action in the renewed fighting on the Manchukuo-Mongolian border. According to Japanese press reports tanks together with large transport corps were repulsed when they tried to cross the Khala river under cover of artillery fire. It is also claimed that eleven Soviet-Mongol warplanes were shot down in aerial encounters.—Reuter.

Materials should be withheld from potentially hostile countries Lord Templemore said that any proposal to restrict exports of materials likely to be useful for armaments manufacture would in effect mean prohibition of export of raw materials generally to the countries concerned and would at least provoke a retaliatory economic action and thus make prospects of securing peace even more doubtful than now.

To attempt to divide the world into two camps having no normal trading relations with each other would make war almost inevitable.—Reuter.

"WAR WILL BECOME INEVITABLE"

Restrictions On Exports To Hostile Countries Inadvisable

LONDON, July 12. Replying in the House of Lords to the suggestion that cer-

NAZI BAIT FOR SOVIET

Trade Delegation To Offer 75 Millions Credit

PARIS, July 17. Reports that Germany is sending a trade delegation to Russia have been confirmed according to the Berlin correspondent of "Figaro".

A delegation representing heavy industries is leaving in about a fortnight according to the correspondent, who adds that, according to commercial circles in Berlin, Germany is offering the Soviet trade credits of over 75 million sterling, covering two years.—Reuter.

TEA GARDENS INQUIRY

Assam Govt. Plea To Indian Tea Association

SHILLONG, July 13. The decision of the Assam Government to proceed with the Enquiry into Labour conditions in the Assam Tea Gardens, despite withdrawal of co-operation by the Indian Tea Association is announced in a Communique issued to-day.

The Communique states that Government hope the Association will vet retrace its steps and not compel the Government to close the door on all negotiations for the peaceful solution of this difficult problem.

DIGBOI ARBITRATION. Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee left to-day for Calcutta after having informal discussions with the last two days with the Ministers, the Secretary of the Digboi Labour Union and the Manager of the Assam Oil Company.

The discussions are understood to have resulted in finding a basis for the proposed enquiry, and the procedure to be adopted in the matter.

The court of enquiry starts on August 7 at the Dibrugarh Circuit House.—United Press.

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World Achievement

The Telefactor
London has many wonderful hospitals, but perhaps one of the most amazing is the Infants Hospital, Westminster. In 1935 this hospital had the only school of its kind in Europe, its pupils numbering 90, twenty of them attending regularly every week.

Some of the little scholars were all but deaf and quite dumb before attending school, but in a few months they succeeded in mastering a lot of words and phrases.

They are taught by Mr. Philip Franklin to learn the meaning of spoken sounds through their fingers. They hear through the sense of touch, and then are encouraged to try to repeat with their undeveloped organs of speech the sounds conveyed to them.

Sounds come to those who are deaf as vibrations of air beating on the ear drums. Sound vibrations may be picked up by the fingertips or the bones of the head, and so passed on to the brain; but these parts of the body are only a hundred-thousandth part as sensitive as the ear drum.

Consequently an instrument, the Telefactor, is employed for the deaf and dumb children. It has a thin vibrating plate on which the child places its finger-tips. At the same time the plate conveys its vibrations to very sensitive earphones and to a microphone for the child. The instructor utters words and sounds through another microphone.

The child learns through vibrations imparted by the plate to head and finger-tip to distinguish between the sounds uttered by the instructor. Then it begins to make sounds itself and learns to see what effect they have on the vibrating plate, and how they are returned to its own fingers and earphones.

main materials should be withheld from potentially hostile countries Lord Templemore said that any proposal to restrict exports of materials likely to be useful for armaments manufacture would in effect mean prohibition of export of raw materials generally to the countries concerned and would at least provoke a retaliatory economic action and thus make prospects of securing peace even more doubtful than now.

To attempt to divide the world into two camps having no normal trading relations with each other would make war almost inevitable.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 12. In bye-election from South Portsmouth, Sir Jocelyn Lucas (National Conservative) has been returned unopposed. The election was due to the elevation of Sir H. Cazyer to the Peerage.—Reuter.

Two Training 'Planes Damaged

Blaze At R. A. F. Hq. Put Out Immediately

LIVERPOOL, July 13. Detectives were called early to-day to a fire at the R. A. F. headquarters at the Speke Airport.

The fire damaged two R. A. F. training 'planes, but the fire brigades prevented the flames spreading to the airport buildings and the two million sterling Shadow Aircraft Factory nearby.—Reuter.

BURMA WINS JUNIOR TROPHY

LONDON, July 13. In Blesley Rifle Shooting Cranbrook School, Kent, won the Ashburton Shield with 432 points, beating King's College School, Wimbledon, by two points.

England won Mackinnon Trophy with an aggregate of 6,003 points. Canada was second with 994 and Wales third with 959.

The Junior Mackinnon Trophy was won by Burma with 324 points, Trinidad coming second with 322 points.—Reuter.

Kent Beats Somerset

LONDON, July 13. Following are the results of first class matches which commenced yesterday:—

Kent vs. Somerset
Kent won by eight wickets.

Kent 293 (Pegg 77, Ames 52, Wellard six for 75) and 56 for 2. Somerset 153 and 185 (Bennett 2, Watt five for 22).

Derbyshire vs. Middlesex
Derbyshire won by six wickets. Derbyshire 191 and 135 for 4. Middlesex 151 and 72 (Copeston seven for 39).—R. uter.

Gandhiji's Appeal To Recant Prohibition Statement

It is as much the concern of a Muslim or Parsi or Christian as of a Hindu to look after his less fortunate countryman, who happens to be a labourer and falls a victim to drink. Bombay property-owners will pay one crore of rupees as an additional tax, not because they are Parsis

POONA, July 13.

The Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister, has issued the following rejoinder to Mr. Subhas Bose's statement on Prohibition:—

"Confining myself to the criticisms which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has levelled against the financial and economic aspects of the Bombay Government's Prohibition policy, I think necessary to point out some of the fallacies which underlie his criticisms. He seems to have confused the Property Tax intended for making up the deficit due to Prohibition with the Sales Tax which is intended for an entirely different purpose. The latter is exactly for the millions of the half-filled stomachs about whom Mr. Bose is so anxious. It is intended to apply the whole of the revenue

By Richard Hill Wilkinson.

PROPERTY TAX AND BOSE

Mr. Bose calls Property Tax an additional tax on a heavily taxed province. If he had studied the matter a little he would have known that the Property Tax is not an additional tax on the Province at all. It has in fact relieved a large number of poorer people of what may be called the Liquor Excise Tax and replaced it by a tax on comparatively richer people who are property owners in the prosperous cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Mr. Bose call this an addition to the burden of the Province? That was what I hinted at when I admitted that our Province was most heavily taxed in India. The Property Tax does not add a feather weight to the burden borne

A POSER FOR BOSE

Mr. Bose attacks the Property Tax also because Parsis and Muslims are complaining against it.

Does Mr. Bose want us to consider taxation from the point of view of its communal incidence? If so it will be not only Property Tax, the incidence of which will have to be examined communally, but every other tax that will have to be similarly distributed proportionately amongst the castes and creeds of our country. It will mean that taxation will not be according to the economic capacity of the tax-payer, but according to the population of each community. Members of one community may be very poor and yet may be numerous. They must according to Mr. Bose's principles pay a larger amount than a smaller, but richer, community. If the contention of Muslims or Parsis in respect of the Property Tax is to be accepted, as Mr. Bose wants us to accept it, we should distribute the tax burden according to the numerical strengths of the various communities. I wish Mr. Bose takes the place of the Finance Minister somewhere and puts this principle into practice.

There is nothing new in any of the arguments used by Mr. Bose. He has simply reproduced what the Muslim League and Dr. Ambedkar and some Parsi gentlemen have been saying all these months. Mr. Bose was President of the Congress when our programme was announced and all these criticisms were made. Why did he not then give us a hearing on these points of

(From Our Correspondent).

**THE BOMBAY PEACE
BRIGADE**

EVIL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

If there is ever to be a real moral rearmament in this world, then the place alcohol now occupies among our peoples must certainly be overthrown. But such change can come only from an enlightened and convinced public opinion. There must still be much convincing educational propaganda before that day of moral freedom is fully established.

MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps Jeff Never Went to Annapolis—But Results Count

By BUD FISHER



Motoring and Aviation

POONA MOTOR CAR RALLY

Some Outstanding Performances

Dry weather made the running in the Poona Rally last month easier than all competitors would have liked, and times were consequently consistently good throughout, a matter of even half minutes separating some of the competitors. The only difficulty met with was the long stretches of road as rough and potholed as though just submitted to aerial bombardment, but this type of road and some watery Irish bridges are, as all motorists know to their cost, regarded as normal.

Although the events were opened by motor cycle entrants, the main interest naturally came when the cars had their turn.

The first event was for under 10 h.p.s. won by Mr. E. Woodall in his 8 h.p. Morris. He completed the course in correct time.

In the second class (10-15 h.p.), Mr. E. L. Ensor's 11.9 Riley scraped home from Mr. J. B. Polak's 11 h.p. Skoda, with N. V. Biwalkar third in a 14 h.p. Wanderer. In this event, Mr. M. R. Chinnoy got 41.75 miles per gallon from his 10 h.p. Vauxhall.

BIG CAR CLASS

A new Opel '16', driven by Mr. Homi Driver, put up a typically fine Opel-economy petrol average of 33.4 miles per gallon—a very fine economy performance indeed for a car of 24 h.p. rating. This was in the third class for 15-24 h.p. cars, but the real excitement of the day came when the big car class competitors (over 25 h.p.) roared into position. Mr. M. F. Mavji completed the course in perfect time in his Oldsmobile, and two of the three drivers tying for second place, drove Chevrolets—Mr. E. D. Chinnoy and Mr. F. M. Cama. All checked in 1-1/2 minutes behind the set time for the course. It is interesting to note that more people drove Chevrolet than any other make, proof of this car's capacity for touring.

ECONOMY FIGURES

Coming to the most important factor in the entire Rally, from the ordinary motorist's point of view at any rate—that of petrol consumption—five General Motors cars put up economy figures that well bear out the makers' claims in this direction. The official returns for the 166-mile course were:—

Master De Luxe Chevrolet Mr. P. B. Commissariat 23.8 m.p.g.
Master De Luxe Chevrolet Mr. E. D. Chinnoy 23.4 m.p.g.
Master De Luxe Chevrolet Mr. J. W. Humphries 22.2 m.p.g.
Master De Luxe Chevrolet Mr. J. Cama 20.2 m.p.g.
Oldsmobile 70 Mr. H. Elmes 19.88 m.p.g.

The motor cycle events which preceded the star turns were over a course divided into four "legs"—Poona to Ahmednagar, Ahmednagar to Dhond, Dhond to Patas and Patas to Poona. There were ten motor cycle entrants in all, and in the over 4 h.p. class, Mr. B. B. Iranl (on a 5 h.p. Velocette) put up a very fine performance, losing only 1-1/2 minutes on the

Flying Club News

Report For Month Of June

On the first of the month two Moths flew over to Poona to commence the Poona Flying Season. A third Moth followed the next day, so during the monsoon period the Club will operate from Poona with three Moths.

Flying time for June amounted to 113 hours 25 mts, which shows an increase of 87 hours over June 1938. This month's flying time is the highest recorded for the month of June in India for the Bombay Flying Club Ltd.

The Club deeply regrets the death of Mr. A. R. Mehta who was involved in a ground accident when he, of his own accord, rushed to a stationary aircraft and absentmindedly walked into the revolving propeller of the stationary machine.

TRAINING FOR LICENCES

Mr. H. R. Kenjale, a prominent resident of Poona, joined the Club and has started his training for the Pilot's 'A' Licence.

Mr. E. M. Cassinath, received his Pilot's 'A' Licence and Mr. B. E. Dhuru continued his training for the 'A' Licence. Messrs. Ratnagar, Pinto and Zaveri did return cross-country flights to Sholapur, and further instruction in the map reading and compass steering was given to the pupils by making them do triangular cross-country flights to small villages. Mr. P. N. Bal started cross-country work this month.

The Fox Moth VT-ADZ belonging to Air Union Joy Riding Co. was completely rebuilt by the Club and was dubbed "Sans Souci". Mr. T. H. Dastur, who has started this venture left Bombay early in the month to carry out Joy-Riding contracts he had previously secured.

Capt. B. S. Leete, Technical Officer of the Directorate of Civil Aviation visited the Club on the 30th. He inspected the equipment and training facilities offered by the Club and expressed satisfaction at the way things were doing. The same evening he met the Committee and several important matters were discussed, the chief among them being reduction of Flying Charges.

run. Second in this class was Mr. E. David on a 5 h.p. kudge.

Five of the eight entrants in the under 4 h.p. section tied for first place. This being a very remarkable occurrence indeed, the Committee decided to hold back the first and second prizes in this class for the next Rally, and to issue Certificates of Merit in lieu.

At the end of a very happy and interesting day, it was unanimously felt that the W.I.A.A. should hold other rallies during the cold season, and Mr. Vatcha, Chairman of the Sports Committee, is discussing this prospect with his confreres.

FLYING DOWN TO NEW ZEALAND

Arrangements Near Completion

Reports received by Imperial Airways from New Zealand indicate that the preparations for the terminal for the England-to-New Zealand air service, to be inaugurated later this year, are now complete.

The administrative building at Mechanic's Bay, Auckland, has already been occupied by the meteorological staff which is installed on the top floor of the building, and is equipped with the latest instruments necessary for the weather services peculiar to the needs of long-range trans-ocean aviation.

A travelling meteorological station has also been established on the S. S. Awatea which plies regularly between Australia and New Zealand, and is therefore in an extremely good position to provide detailed reports of conditions not only on the surface but in the upper atmosphere.

LANDING GROUND

A new type of dual landing stage, previously used only at Southampton and known as the Braby pontoon, has been assembled and placed in position, while the auxiliary landing stages and gangways have been completed by the Auckland Harbour Board.

At the Auckland base, which will be the headquarters of the new service, an elaborately equipped workshop is now receiving the finishing touches. A compressed air system, which extends to all departments of the workshop, will provide each bench with a compressed air connection to be used for such purposes as air drills, pneumatic riveters and pneumatic dusters. Each bench will also have an electric power point and an individual adjustable wall light.

A member of Imperial Airways' technical staff, Mr. R. A. Wimbush, has been working in this area with a special echo-sounding apparatus to determine the suitability of alternative alighting areas, and he has completed a detailed survey of Parenga Renga, a little harbour at the extreme north of the north island of New Zealand, which is considerably nearer to Sydney than Auckland is.

RADIO STATION

The Minister for Defence of New Zealand, Mr. F. Jones, has announced that in order to cater adequately for the requirements of the new service in radio-navigational aids, it has been decided to open a new radio station at East Tamaki Head, near Auckland, and this will be available in ample time for the opening of the service which is expected about September.

So far as ground services are concerned, therefore, the inauguration of the new route merely awaits the completion of the Australian share of the undertaking which includes the establishment of a new radio station on Lord Howe Island, an isolated outpost north of the route and some six hundred miles out from Sydney.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. A. L. Dias, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle. Leave of Mr. J. T. Tanner, an Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police has been extended. Mr. D. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Industries, to officiate as Director of Industries.

Mr. M. E. Haskell, Industrial Engineer, to officiate as Deputy Director of Industries in addition to his own duties as Industrial Engineer.

Mr. V. V. Apte, Assistant Warden of Weights and Measures, to officiate as Assistant Industrial Engineer.

Mr. P. H. Dalal, Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures, to officiate as Assistant Warden of Weights and Measures vice Mr. Apte.

Mr. R. Sanjiva Rao, M.B.E.S. (Madras) D.T.M. (Liverpool), Civil Assistant Surgeon, King Institute, Guindy, as Officiating Medical Officer-in-charge, Anti-rabic Department, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, to be on probation for

Bengal Congress Assembly Party

CALCUTTA, July 13. A meeting of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party was held last night, when Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was re-elected as Leader of the Party, Mr. Santosh Basu was elected as Deputy Leader, Mr. Rasiklal Biswas as Secretary, Mr. J. C. Gupta as Chief Whip of the Assembly section, and Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, as General Secretary of the Party. —United Press.

two years.

Mr. Y. K. Phadke, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Satara Division.

Dr. Mrs. Hirabai M. Gilder to be a non-official visitor of His Majesty's House of Correction, Bombay, and the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.

Mr. V. R. Sanzgiri, to be Teacher of Clinical Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Honorary Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. R. D. Balvally, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Bombay.

INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

British Ambassador Intervenes On Their Behalf

SIMLA, July 13. At the instance of the Government of India, the British Ambassador at Rome has made representations to the Italian Government with a view to securing removal of the restrictions imposed on Indians numbering 250 in Abyssinia.

The restrictions are said to be part of recent "protection of the race" decrees passed by the Italian Government and include denial to Indians access to the European section of the Post Offices, Restaurants and Cinemas.

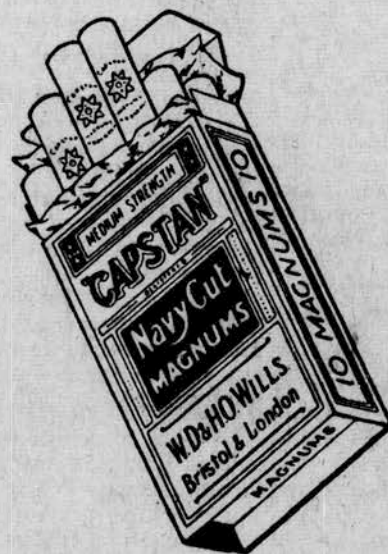
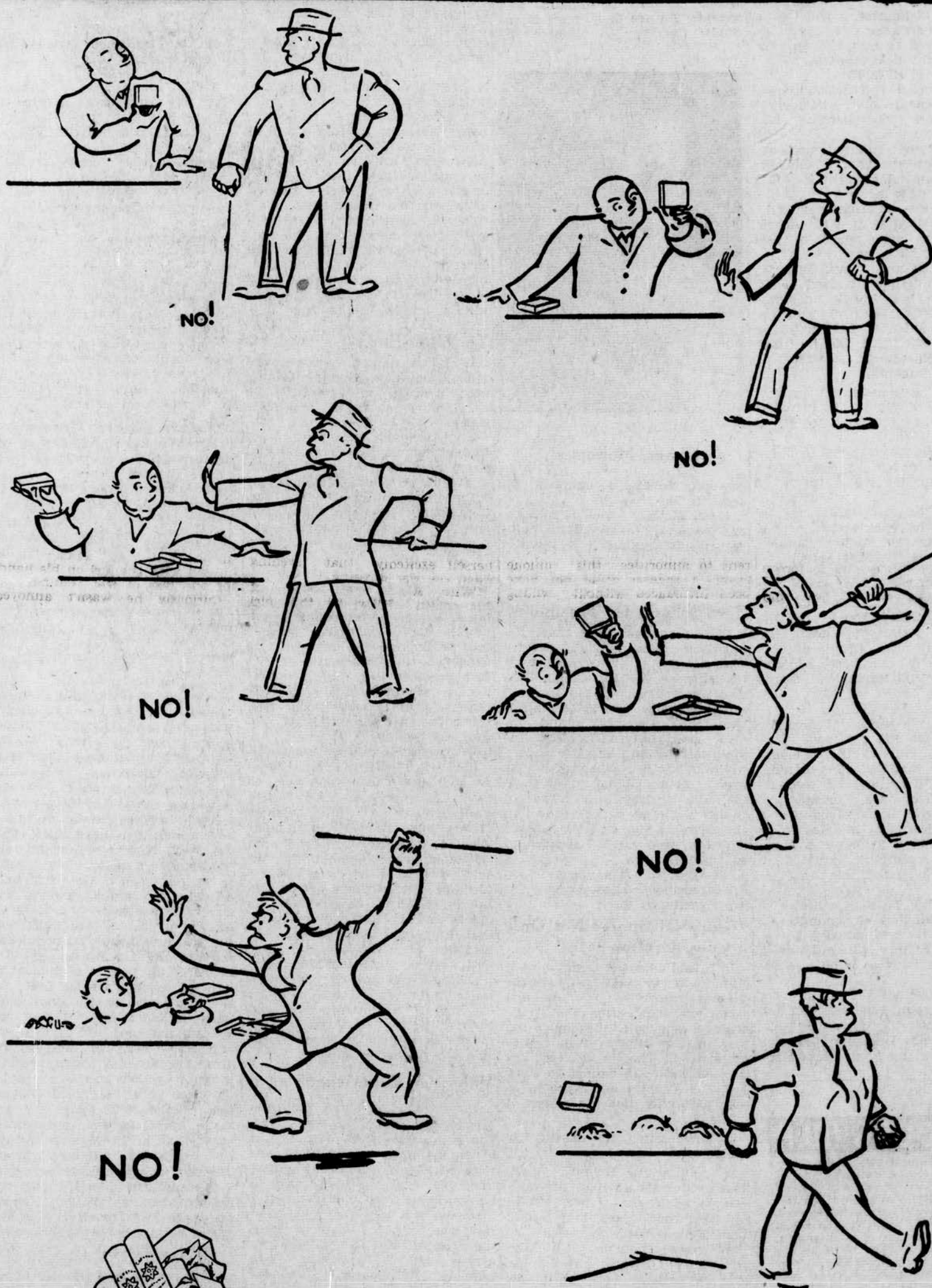
Indians are sometimes not allowed to travel in European taxis and cannot use the Diesel car service between Dire Dawa and Jibuti, which runs three times a week. Their movements are, therefore, confined to a weekly train service between these places. The explanation given by the

Italian authorities is that these restrictions are necessary in the interest as much of the Italian people in Abyssinia as of non-Italian coloured people. Italians, it is said, are not accustomed to dealing with other races and in these circumstances free contact between them might result in unpleasant incidents.

The Indian reply is that Indians in Abyssinia are mostly respectable merchants and traders experienced in dealing with men of many different nationalities. The restrictions, they further point out, were originally intended to apply to Ethiopians and have now been unjustifiably extended to Indians.

There should be no difficulty, they contend, in making distinctions in the application of the restrictions.

Representations were made on these lines to the local Italian Authorities, who, however, have pointed out that no modification could be made without specific instructions from Rome.—A. P.



It must be
"CAPSTAN"
MAGNUMS

THE BETTER CIGARETTE FROM ENGLAND.

NOVEL PUNISHMENT TO 'ERRING' STUDENTS?

Alleged Action Of Headmaster Raises Storm Of Protest

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: July 12. A novel form of inflicting punishment—shaving the heads of erring students—which a Balaghat Headmaster resorted to has created quite a sensation in the town.

According to a report received here Mr. Syed Hussain, Headmaster of the Government High School, Balaghat is alleged to have cut the hair of a boy and ordered the peons and some Assistant Masters to cut the hair of other students compulsorily.

Some of the Hindu students, whose "choties" were cut, protested and wept; other students included Christians and Mahomedans. The Hindu boys were later given two periods off to take the bath of purification.

The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner by the students and their parents and a departmental enquiry is proceeding. A public meeting, presided over by Mr. N. K. Kelkar, ex-Educational Minister, was held and the action of the Headmaster was severely criticised.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the incident and to prevent a repetition.

BAN ON SAHAJANAND IN THE PUNJAB

NEW DELHI, July 13. An order under Section 3 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act has been served upon Swami Sahajanand, General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha directing him not to enter, reside or remain in the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government, without the previous permission of the Chief Secretary of the Punjab Government.

The order which will remain in force for twelve months was served upon Swami Sahajanand at the Summer School of Politics here where he was to address the students.

Swami Sahajanand told the "United Press" that he had no intention of proceeding to Punjab. Hence the order came to him as a surprise. If he had such an intention, he added, he would have defied the same.—United Press.

Mayors' Conference At Karachi

KARACHI, July 12. Final dates have now been fixed for the Conference of Mayors convened by Mr. Rustom K. Sidhwa, the Mayor of Karachi. The conference will be held on July 24 and 25.

The Mayors of Rangoon, Calcutta and Madras have expressed their desire to attend the conference. The Mayor of Bombay has not so far accepted the invitation.

The agenda of the conference, which will be held in the Karachi Municipal Corporation Hall, is under preparation, and the conference is expected to define the status of Mayors of India and the

SIND M. L. A.'s MOVE FOR PRESS REFORM

KARACHI, July 12. With a view to improving the tone of the Press in the country, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, M.L.A. (Central), proposes to move in the Central Assembly during its next session:—

"That to Section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 25 of 1867 the following further proviso be added: 'provided no person, who has been convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude, and who has not the educational qualification of having passed at the least the Matriculation Examination of any University in India, shall be permitted to make the declaration prescribed by this section, nor shall any such person edit a newspaper.'"

Explaining the objects and reasons of the proposed amendment, Mr. Lalchand states that it is necessary to improve the tone of the Press and to have better material to edit the news. It cannot be denied, he points out, that a section of the Press is run by persons of not a very desirable type, and it is high time that such papers are improved by providing some rules of conduct and educational qualifications for those running them.

He adds: "Many mushroom presses are started by persons merely to vilify their opponents, and anyone under the present law can step into a magistrate's office, make a simple declaration and instal himself as Burrah Sahib over the destinies of the people."—United Press.

privileges enjoyed by them and the disabilities under which they suffer at official functions.—United Press.

INDIA AND 1940 OLYMPIAD

Janki Dass Exposes Futility Of Participation

"Morally Wrong To Send Athletes Who Have Not The Shadow Of A Chance"

(By JANKI DASS—Well-Known Indian Cyclist)

We are on the eve of the World Olympic Games. Hockey is no longer in the programme. India, without her Hockey wizards, will be devoid of her usual Olympic laurels. Facts, figures, statistics and past experience tell us that Indian athletes cannot achieve anything by participation in the ensuing games. The following table drafted and issued by a member of the International Olympic Committee, will show that our athletes will have no chance even to compete in the trials of the field events:—

EVENTS

High Jump: International qualifying standard 6 ft. 11.4 inches; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 5 ft. 8.3/4 inches.

Broad Jump: International qualifying standard 23 ft. 7 inches; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 22 ft. 6.1/2 inches.

Pole Vault: International qualifying standard 12 ft. 9.1/2 inches; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 11 ft. 3.3/8 inches.

Hop, Step and Jump: International qualifying standard 45 ft. 10 inches; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 44 ft. 3.1/2 inches.

Discus: International qualifying standard 147 ft. 6 inches; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 119 ft. 6.1/8 inches.

Javelin: International qualifying standard 213 ft.; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 166 ft. 8 inches.

Hammer: International qualifying standard 160 ft.; best Indian achievement in 1939 is 124 ft. 7 inches.

Though no standard can be fixed for the track events, yet if we compare the Indian running records with those of abroad, or the Indian track achievements with the track achievements of other countries, in 1939, our condition tells still a worse tale. The following statement shows the comparative achievements of India's athletes as against athletes of other countries in the events mentioned below, in 1939:—

EVENTS

100 Metres: India 11 seconds; Japan 10 minutes 6 seconds; Finland 10 minutes 8 seconds; France 10 minutes 7 seconds; Germany 10 minutes 5 seconds; Holland 10 minutes 6 seconds.

200 Metres: India 22 minutes 8 seconds; Japan 22 minutes 2 seconds; Finland 21 minutes 8 seconds; Germany 21 minutes 7 seconds; Holland 21 minutes 6 seconds.

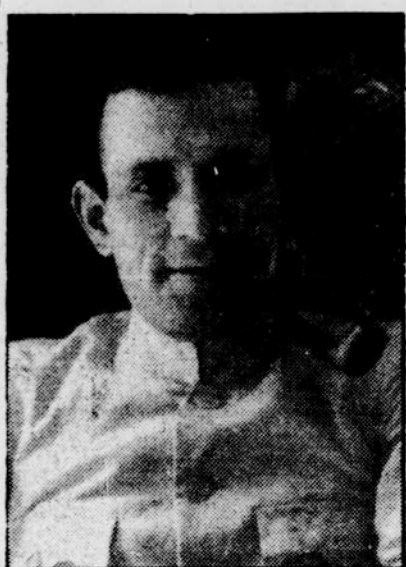
400 Metres: India 51 minutes 5 seconds; Finland 49 minutes 1 second; France 49 minutes 2 seconds; Germany 47 minutes 2 seconds; Holland 48 minutes 4 seconds.

800 Metres: India 2 minutes 4.8 seconds; Japan 1 minute 55.7 seconds; Finland 1 minute 54.6 seconds; France 1 minute 54.8 seconds; Germany 1 minute 56.4 seconds.

conds; Holland 1 minute 55.4 seconds.

1,500 Metres: India 4 minutes 29.4 seconds; Japan 4 minutes 2.2 seconds; Finland 3 minutes 55.3 seconds; France 3 minutes 57.5 seconds; Germany 3 minutes 54.2 seconds; Holland 4 minutes 7 seconds.

5,000 Metres: India 16 minutes 12.8 seconds; Japan 15 minutes 1 second; Finland 14 minutes 27.4 seconds; France 15 minutes 19 seconds; Germany 15 minutes 7.2 seconds.



Ghaus Mahomed.

seconds; Holland 15 minutes 6.5 seconds.

10,000 Metres: India 34 minutes 32.4 seconds; Japan 31 minutes 34 seconds; Finland 30 minutes 49.4 seconds; France 32 minutes 3 seconds; Germany 31 minutes 31 seconds.

Two Schools Of Thought

But at this moment, there has appeared a great split in the Indian athletic world. One school of thought, led by Mr. G. D. Sondhi, the member of the International Olympic Committee, advocates the undesirability and indeed the utility of sending Indian athletes in the 1940 games, while the other school has its leader in the Maharaja of Patiala, who is strongly in favour of Indian athletes' participation in the Olympic Games. To support its views, this school has advanced three theories:—

(1) Olympic Oath Theory, (2) Encouragement Theory and (3) Big Experience View.

"Glory Of Sport" Not Only Consideration

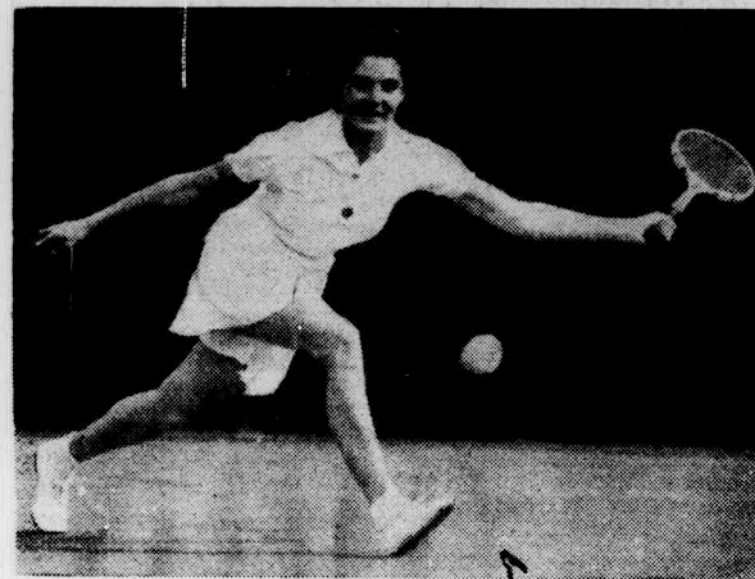
It is said that the Olympic oath enjoins us to take part in the games, irrespective of the disgrace and humiliation that the country may suffer through the very inferior efforts of its representatives. The words of the Olympic oath are quoted to show that the athletes are expected to take part only "for the glory of sports".

To these critics, my answer is two-fold:—

By quoting the Olympic oath, these critics should have the fairness to quote the whole of it, and not the part that suits them. Here is the whole oath:—

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of Sportsmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport."

It is clear from this that the framers of the oath attach even greater importance to the "honour of the country". It is given priority to the "glory of sport". Not only this, in the whole Olympic festival national honour is paid a striking tribute. In the opening ceremony the athletes march behind their national flag, not behind an international flag, such as would be used if only "glory of sport" was the chief thing. Then, whenever a victory is to be celebrated it is the national anthem that is played and the national flag that is hoisted, not the Olympic anthem, nor the Olympic flag. Had "glory of sport" been the only



Miss K. Stammers.

consideration, national flags and national anthems would have been taboo at the Olympic games.

(2) The second answer I have to make to the "glory of sport" view lies in the answer to another question: Who glorifies sports best? The ill-prepared, the inferior athlete or the one who is fully trained and is capable of giving every ounce of his energy? The answer is obvious. To glorify sport one must be fully capable of doing so. The last person, I fully admit, can glorify sport just as much as the first. But I doubt if the poorly trained, hopelessly last trailer adds to the "glory of sport". Such an athlete, instead of competing for the "glory of sport", unglorifies the sport he takes part in, thus betraying the Olympic oath, which is far from exhibiting the ugly way, games can be indulged in.

To What End?

It is maintained that we must send athletes to Olympic Games, even if they are not of the right calibre so as to encourage them.

Unquestionably, the prospect of free trip abroad is an encouragement to athletes and that is even a greater encouragement to the managers of those athletes. But the point to consider is "to what end are the athletes to be encouraged?" Our duty should not be so much to athletes as to athletes. If by disappointing a few athletes, we can save money and secure good coaching for a much larger number, would it not be the right policy to pursue? And what kind of athletes are these whose disappointment we fear and deplore? They are athletes, whose standards under our present conditions are good deal below the Olympic standards, and who can neither achieve nor learn anything at the Olympiad.

Let us test this "encouragement theory" by reference to facts. How many of the Indian athletes sent to the Olympic Games have become better athletes as a result of their getting "Olympic encouragement"? We shall have to search deep into records to find perhaps one or two such. The others have had so much of such encouragement, that they have dropped out of athletics altogether, or at least deteriorated. Whiteside, the sprinter, Raunaq Singh, the long distance runner and C. S. A. Swamy, the marathon runner, the only three athletes, who participated at the last Olympic Games—provide the glaring example.

Value Of Experience?

Then they talk about the value of the experience gained from the first class competition in the Olympic Games, and in their support, they quote Lovelock's words, "Big experience is the keynote to success in the Olympic Games".

Let us see, how far it is correct. Big experience is best suited to athletes built of a calibre like Lovelock and not at all to poor athletes, who lose, instead of gaining, by joining competitions above their capacity. If the reverse were true, all that we would have to do to fill the country with champion wrestlers, would be to put puny men to wrestle against Gama and "hey presto" world champions will arise.

Obviously it does not do a miler any good to be lapped by a human whirlwind for too good for him and to get an occasional worm's-eye view of his back. It does not do a jumper any good to travel to the salubrious air of Finland, jump three times, and then, after sitting for a while on the edge of the pit, come back to India with his self-confidence deflated. These brief glimpses of big-time competition never made a big-time runner.

The Olympic Games' experience has proved too big for our

athletes and instead of imparting to them any "learning" has actually benumbed them. Moreover the comparative tables, as shown above, tell us that our athletes can have no opportunity of getting "big experience" at the ensuing Games.

While stressing the progress that India has made in Athletics in the last few years, the advocates of "experience theory" seem to have ignored the great rise in the standard of foreign athletics, made during the same period. Whereas our records improve by one tenth of an inch or are reduced by fractions of a second, the world records are improving by inches and feet and are getting reduced by seconds and minutes.

Again, big experience is a relative term. For our self and ill-trained athletes smaller international competitions like the Western Asiatic Games would provide the right kind of big experience, and would surely not be too big to benumb our athletes.

Western Asiatic Games

It was six years ago that under the guidance of Their Highnesses the late and the present Maharajas of Patiala, Mr. G. D. Sondhi worked heart and soul to inaugurate the Western Asiatic Games, to provide reasonably "big" experience to Indian athletes. As the founder of the Western Asiatic Games, India is one of the latest countries to stage international games. This is an honour all the more signal because of the relatively short period of her service to the Olympic cause.

The movement, which after considerable delay and difficulty, was responsible for the foundation of the Western Asiatic Games, drew its inspiration from the same source as that which was responsible for the changes wrought in the Asiatic world. A clarion call to the youth of Western Asia, it was movement advocating a sporting fraternity. Some historians have expressed an opinion that the ancient Greek Games were practically of Asiatic origin. Be that as it may the Western Asiatic Games are an attempt at a synthesis of the ideals of physical and mental fitness of ancient Greece and of the ideals of Brotherhood and unity of the East. Thus the scheme not only looked back to ancient Greece, but actually revived the Eastern ideals of sportsmanship, which formed an integral part of the ideal state of ancient India. It was also rightly urged that if the Western Asiatic Championships could come into existence, there would be a saving of both time and money, all the Western Asiatic Nations being within 10 days' reach of one another; besides these nations some of whom were not as yet fully organised in sports, would get an extra opportunity to train themselves for the International competitions requiring hard practice and high standard, as was evident by the achievements of the First Western Asiatic Games, staged at Delhi in 1934, wherein besides amity and goodwill prevailing among the participants of so many different nations, four All-India records were broken and one British Empire Games' record was equalled.

In spite of all these noble ideas embodied in the working of the Western Asiatic Games, the attitude of the Indian Olympic Association, since 1936, has been extremely discouraging if not hostile. It will serve no purpose now to blame individuals for having neglected such a great international organisation as the Western Asiatic Games, which, if revived, will surely place India among the foremost nations that

Cricket

Generation Of "Sutcliffe"!

BIRTH OF 'HERBERT' THE 'SECOND' OPENS UP INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

The birth of Herbert Sutcliffe's second son early last month opens up a prospect of interesting possibilities. Sutcliffe's first son, is now 15 and the Yorkshire captain is stated to have said that Sutcliffe junr. "possesses all the strokes, a beautiful defence, and a remarkable cricket brain." Sutcliffe the First began his remarkable career in 1919. In say, five years—when Sutcliffe the Second is 20—Sutcliffe the First may be thinking of retirement. What could be more natural than for Sutcliffe the Second to don his parent's mantle, step into his shoes, and become Hutton's partner in opening Yorkshire's innings.

Fifteen years later—in 1939—

claim to have served the Olympic cause.

A feeble step was taken to give impetus to this cause at the last meeting of the Indian Olympic Association, yet the task requires self-less zeal, untiring efforts and also a great sacrifice on the part



D. Compton.

of every member of the Indian Olympic Association.

More Expert Coaches

In conclusion, then let me recapitulate a few points, which have been hinted above.

(1) The Western Asiatic Games Federation should be revived as early as possible.

(2) It is morally wrong to collect large sums of money, in order to send athletes to Helsinki, who have not the shadow of a chance of even minor success.

(3) Such money as is raised should be used in the first place to build up a proper coaching system for our country's athletes. At present we need expert coaches far more than individual stars.

(4) We should have better and more widely scattered athletic associations and more meets all over the country, thus questing for talent everywhere and generating wider interest in sports all over the country.

(5) Having discovered more athletes and coached them better, we should send teams on tours to participate in a number of meets, (like the Western Asiatic Games) against less formidable opponents than the whole world, which has to be met in the Olympic Games.

(6) When this policy has sufficiently strengthened our teams, and then only, will we be ready for the greatest struggle of all, Olympic competition.

STEWARDS' CUP FINAL ACCEPTORS

LONDON, July 12. Following are the Stewards' Cup final acceptors with weights: Old Reliance 9/7, Caerlepton 9/8, America 9/5, Shalfleet 9/4, Ambroselght 9/4, Carnival Boy 8/11, Foxbrough Second 8/11, Neavy 8/8, Knight's Caprice 8/5, Linklater 8/5, Roulade 8/4, Rue De La Paix 8/3, Davy Dolittle 8/3, Antecedent 8/2, Lynedoch 8/0, Colonel Payne 8/0, Mixture 8/0, Harmachis 7/13, Fastep 7/13, Lovely Woman 7/13, Quartier Maître 7/13, Serella 7/12, Glucose 7/11, Squadron Castle 7/9, Bygone 7/9, Ajar 7/8, Scotland Forever 7/8, Ethland 7/7, Cosaque 7/7, Ipswich 7/6, Gunter 7/5, Genesis 7/2, Gold and Blue 6/13, Mind Your Step 6/7.—Reuter.

ECLIPSE STAKES

LONDON, July 13. The following are probable for the Eclipse Stakes:— Challenge (D. Smith), Glenloan (Jones), Portmarnock (Beasley) Scottish Union (Gordon Richards) Blue Peter (E. Smith) Meadow (Beary) WEIGHTS

Following are weights:— Challenge 9-10, Glenloan 9-10, Portmarnock 9-10, Scottish Union 9-10, Blue Peter 8-12, Meadow 8-9.—Reuter.



Sutcliffe.

"BUNNY" AUSTIN'S NEW ROLE!

ADDRESSES 12,000 PEOPLE ON MORAL REARMAMENT

Shortly before sailing from New York for England H. W. Austin addressed a meeting of 12,000 people in Madison Square Garden on Moral Rearmament. Sportsmen morally rearm, he said, can create through sport a mighty force capable of transforming the thinking and living of the world. The occasion of the speech (says "American Lawn Tennis"), which

was one of many delivered by well-known personages in various walks of life, some of them by radio from London, was the mass meeting which brought to a close the observance of Moral Rearmament Week. M.R.A. delegates from many cities, states and countries attended and showed their enthusiasm for this movement under the leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, the Oxford Group leader.



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TOOTH PASTE

Govt. Orders For Prohibition Area RULES FOR IMPORTERS AND LIQUOR VENDORS

Temporary Permits For Visitors

Authorisation For Sacramental Purposes Under Special Orders

THE Government of Bombay has issued the following orders on the proposals of the Commissioner of Excise for the enforcement of Prohibition in (a) the Town and Island of Bombay, (b) Bombay Suburban District, and (c) that part of the Thana Mahal which is encircled by the Bassein-Thana creek, and in the territorial waters appertaining thereto (hereinafter referred to as the Prohibition Area). These orders are subject to such addition of details or otherwise and such alterations as Government may from time to time deem necessary.

On and after 1st August 1939 no person shall have in his possession, or shall import or bring into, the Prohibition Area, any country or foreign liquor, toddy, hemp drugs or opium except in accordance with the provisions of these Orders.

2. PROHIBITION OF SALE OF LIQUOR ETC. BY RETAIL
With effect from 1st August 1939 no licences for sale by retail of country liquor, toddy, hemp drugs and opium will be granted in the Prohibition Area.

3. UNAUTHORISED POSSESSION OF FOREIGN LIQUOR FOR SALE
On and after 1st August 1939 no person shall have in his possession for sale or disposal any foreign liquor except under a trade and import licence or a vendor's licence.

4. TRADE AND IMPORT LICENCE
(1) Any of the present holders of Trade and Import Licences who intends to continue to import will be permitted to have a Trade and Import licence on payment of a fee of Rs. 200/-.

(2) These licences will enable the holders thereof to import and trade by wholesale in alcoholic beverages for—

(1) sale in other provinces and Indian States;

(2) sale in Non-Prohibition areas of this Province;

(3) sale in Prohibition Areas of this Province.

(4) On and after the date of publication of these Orders till such time as the stocks with the holders of vendor's licences are exhausted, import licences wishing to import foreign liquor for use in the Prohibition Areas of this Province, will have to get the previous permission of the Commissioner.

(5) No liquor which has been imported on and after the issue of this Order will be sold in the Prohibition Areas without the special sanction of the Commissioner.

(6) Detailed conditions as to warehousing, supervision and control of the excise department, etc., will be contained in the licences issued.

5. STOCK WITH EXISTING RETAIL DEALERS
The stock with a licensee holding retail 'on', refreshment room, retail 'off' and hotel licences, except hotel licences referred to in Order 8 as at the authorised closing hour on the 31st of July 1939 will be taken over by Government at such price as the Commissioner may fix having regard to the quality and condition of the stock and the price paid therefor.

Provided Government shall not take over any stock which in the opinion of the Commissioner has become unfit for consumption.

Provided further that Government shall not be bound to take over any stock purchased by the licensee on or after 1st July 1939.

6. VENDOR'S LICENCE
Any of the present holders of Trade and Import Licences who intend from the 1st of August 1939 to sell to permit holders and other persons specified in this order will be given a vendor's licence on the following conditions:—

(a) The stock of foreign liquor with the licensee (except what is permitted for disposal in the shop) will be kept by him at a warehouse approved by Government. The licensee will be allowed to select his own warehouse and fix its rent with the owner. On his failure to do so, Government will take necessary steps to warehouse the stock.

(b) The licensee shall pay all rent, costs, charges and expenses incidental to warehousing and supervision.

(c) The licensee will be at liberty to sell any part of the stock to foreign liquor licensees in the Province outside the Prohibition Area and to any persons outside the Province, subject to such conditions as the Commissioner of Excise may prescribe.

(d) In the Prohibition Area the licensee will be permitted to sell only to holders of permits or authorisations and chemists, messes and clubs holding licences.

(e) The licensee will be entitled to keep in his shop such liquor as may be required by him from time to time for retail sale.

(f) The licensee shall pay to Government a fee of Rs. 100/- for a licence.

(g) The licensee will have to keep accounts and to dispose of the goods according to the instructions of the Commissioner.

(h) The licensee shall take over the stock sold by him to the existing retail dealers and taken over by Government under Order 5 at such price as the Commissioner may fix in respect thereof.

(i) Government will, in suitable cases, advance to the licensee a sum of Rs. 6 against the value of the stock in the warehouse on the 31st of August 1939, 20 per cent. of the said value. No portion of the stock shall thereafter be allowed to be removed out of the warehouse, unless the licensee pays to Government the value of the stock to be so removed against the amount of the advance.

(j) Until the repayment of the whole of the advance Government shall have the first charge on the stock.

8. HOTEL LICENCES
(a) Hotels which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, have or ordinarily sufficient numbers of boarders eligible to hold permits for consumption of foreign liquor, may be allowed to sell foreign liquor in sealed bottles to permit holders residing at the hotels, under a Hotel licence for which a fee of Rs. 100/- will be charged.

(b) Consumption of liquor sold under this licence should not be allowed in the public rooms of the hotel.

(c) The holders of Hotel licences shall pay the expenses of the Excise establishment, if any, required by them for the issue and control of permits on the premises.

(d) Such holders of hotel licences as desire to import foreign liquor for use in the hotel may be given a Special Import licence on payment of Rs. 100. The licence will be granted subject to Excise supervision and payment of such supervision charges as may be prescribed by the Commissioner.

9. ASSESSMENT ON RETAIL SALES
The rates of assessment on retail sales will be in the Prohibition Area as follows:—

Rs. 24/- for dozen quarts of spirits.

Rs. 8/- for dozen quarts of wine.

Rs. 2/4 for dozen quarts of beer.

10. DINING CAR AND COASTING STEAMER LICENCES—Licences for Dining Cars and Coasting steamers will be granted as heretofore subject to the additional condition that the Managers and Captains seal the stock of liquor on the car or the steamer entering the Prohibition Area.

11. PASSENGER SHIP LICENCES—A licence will be granted to a shipping company for each ship within the Prohibition Area authorising it to sell liquor to passengers only, provided, the company undertakes that no such ship will sell liquor to persons other than bona fide passengers. A fee of Rs. 10/- will be charged for the licence.

12. CARGO BOATS—Officers and crew of a cargo boat when in

the Prohibition Area will be permitted to consume liquor from its stock on board with the permission of the Captain, provided no visitor shall be supplied with any liquor on board, and all precautions are taken to prevent liquor from the boat being brought on shore or transferred to any other vessel.

13. WARSHIPS AND TROOPSHIPS—Officers, crew and passengers of a warship or a troopship, when in the Prohibition Area, will be permitted to consume such liquor as may be rationed by the Commander, provided the rest of the liquor on board is kept under seal and all precautions are taken to prevent liquor from the ship being brought on shore or transferred to any other vessel or served to any civilian visitor.

14. MILITARY AND NAVAL MESSSES AND CANTEENS—(a) Bottled foreign liquor and draught fermented liquor may be consumed on the Mess premises by—

(i) Members and Honorary Members of the Mess who are Officers on the Active List of the Regular Defence Forces, or Officers of the Reserve of Officers, Auxiliary Forces and Territorial Forces who are attached for a period of training, and live in the Mess; (ii) Guests who are on the Active List of the Regular Defence Forces; (iii) Other permit holding guests on special Ceremonial Guest nights or similar functions, provided that such occasions do not exceed 6 in one year.

(b) Bottled liquor may be supplied to those Members and to Honorary Members of the Mess who are on the Active List of the Regular Defence Forces, who hold permits for their own domestic use outside the premises of the Mess, subject to the conditions of such permits.

(c) The quantity of bottled foreign liquor and draught fermented foreign liquor which the Mess may possess at any one time shall not exceed such amount as may from time to time be fixed by the Commissioner in consultation with the Station Commander.

(d) Canteens may supply liquor to troops and naval ratings as under existing arrangements.

15. DENATURED SPIRIT, RECTIFIED SPIRIT, ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL AND COMMERCIAL ALCOHOLS
(a) The limit of possession of denatured spirit without a permit shall be two bottles.

(b) Possession of denatured spirit, rectified spirit, absolute alcohol and commercial alcohols will be allowed for scientific, industrial, medical and similar purposes under special licences.

16. MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF SPIRITUOUS MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, PERFUMED SPIRITS AND FLAVOURING ESSENCES
(a) The manufacture of spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations, perfumed spirits and flavouring essences will be allowed either at a Government warehouse, or if the manufacturer is prepared to pay the requisite supervision charges, at a private bonded warehouse.

(b) There will be no restriction on the sale or possession of toilet preparations and perfumed spirits. The sale of eau-de-cologne will be allowed under a licence for which a fee of Re. 1 will be charged.

(c) Licences for the sale of flavouring essences will be granted as at present.

17. SALE OF SPIRITUOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND BEVERAGES
(a) The following preparations will be exempted from all restrictions.

(i) All preparations containing alcohol not exceeding 2 per cent. by volume.

(ii) Spirituous medicinal preparations which, by the nature of their medication are unfit for consumption as a beverage, being either actually poisonous or when taken in sufficient quantity to produce any effect from the alcohol content, would also produce serious physical disturbances.

(b) (i) Save as mentioned in clause (a), the following preparations may only be sold under a licence by dispensing chemists on the strength of a prescription from a registered or approved medical practitioner:—

(1) Brandy, Rum or Champagne;

(2) Tonic Wines and Asavas and Arishtas;

(3) Spirituous medicinal preparations which can be used as beverages.

(c) A separate licence will be granted for the retail sale of each of the three classes of preparations. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for each such licence.

(d) Registered or approved medical practitioners may be allowed to use the above preparations as ingredients in the medicines dispensed by them to their patients under a licence for which a fee of Re. 1 will be charged.

(e) Licences for the sale of Brandy, Rum or Champagne will be granted to a limited number of dispensing chemists.

(f) Subject to such general or special orders as Government may make in this behalf, a permit for the use or consumption of foreign liquor may be granted to any person who is desirous of the authorization under this Order will be granted on the recommendation of such member or members of the community as may be approved by Government in this behalf.

(g) Detailed orders regarding the occasions on which authorization under this Order may be granted, the quantity of liquor to be used on each such occasion and the place at which such use is to be made will be issued later.

22. PERMITTED QUANTITIES
(a) A permit shall entitle the holder to have in his possession not more than seven units of liquor at a time and to purchase not more than seven units in a month.

(b) A unit shall consist of— one quart bottle of 26 2/3 ozs. of spirits of liquors, or three quart bottles of wine or vermouth, or nine bottles of foreign fermented liquor, or a combination of smaller quantities of the above in proportion, e.g., one third bottle of whisky + one bottle of Champagne + three bottles of beer.

(c) A permit shall be valid for all Prohibition Areas in the Province.

23. INTERIM PERMITS
(a) Pending the appointment of the Committees under Order 18, interim permits may be granted by the Commissioner or such Excise Officer as may be authorized by him, if the Commissioner or such Officer is of opinion that the person applying for a permit has adduced 'prima facie' evidence regarding his eligibility to hold such permit.

(b) An interim permit under this Order shall be for a period of two months, but will not by itself entitle the holder to get a permit under Order 18 and is liable to be cancelled at any time.

24. VISITORS' PERMITS
(a) Temporary permits may be given to all persons who in the opinion of the Commissioner or any Excise Officer authorized by him are eligible under Order 18 and who are on a short visit to the Prohibition Area for not more than one week at the rate of 1 1/2 units per week.

(b) Such permits will not be granted for a period exceeding one week; but such period may be extended by the Commissioner in his discretion for such additional number of days not exceeding seven. The permits will be available at Ballard Pier on landing, and at such Hotels as are granted Hotel licences for the sale of foreign liquor, and at such other places as the Commissioner may determine in this behalf.

(c) A temporary permit granted under this Order will not by itself entitle the holder to get a permit under Order 18 and is liable to be cancelled at any time.

25. FEES FOR PERMIT
The fees for permits shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

(a) For application form for permit R. 1/-

No Postponement Of Prohibition

Arrangements For Absorption Of Jobless Nearing Completion

(From Our Correspondent.)
All doubts as to the postponement of Prohibition even at the eleventh hour were set at rest by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder in an interview.
Dr. Gilder emphatically declared that Prohibition would definitely be ushered in on August 1. DR. GILDER REVEALED THAT ARRANGEMENTS WERE FAST BEING MADE FOR THE ABSORPTION, IN SOME INDUSTRY OR OTHER, OF AS MANY UNEMPLOYED AS POSSIBLE.

tions as ingredients in the medicines dispensed by them to their patients under a licence for which a fee of Re. 1 will be charged.

(iv) Licences for the sale of Brandy, Rum or Champagne will be granted to a limited number of dispensing chemists.

(a) Subject to such general or special orders as Government may make in this behalf, a permit for the use or consumption of foreign liquor may be granted to any person who is desirous of the authorization under this Order will be granted on the recommendation of such member or members of the community as may be approved by Government in this behalf.

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25. FEES FOR PERMIT
The fees for permits shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

(a) For application form for permit R. 1/-

(b) For annual permit Rs. 10/-

(c) For interim permit Rs. 2/-

(d) For visitors' permit Rs. 2/-

(e) Extension of visitors' permit Rs. 2/-

26. MEDICINAL USE OF ALCOHOL

(a) The following arrangements are sanctioned for medicinal use of alcohol:—

(i) One opened bottle of brandy shall be allowed for the use of a family if it is purchased prior to 1st August 1939.

(ii) For use of a family in an emergency 6 1/2 ozs. bottle of brandy can be purchased from a dispensing chemist on medicinal prescription. Sealed bottles will be made available at fixed prices.

(b) One quart bottle of brandy or rum or half bottle of champagne at a time will be allowed for use of a patient during acute illness on medicinal prescription.

(c) For use during convalescence and for chronic diseases tonic wines and asavas and arishtas will be allowed on medical prescription and in quantities not exceeding a quart bottle of 26 2/3 ozs.

(d) Medical prescription under this Order shall not be given by any person other than a registered medical practitioner under Bombay Act VI of 1912 or a practitioner approved by the Commissioner for this purpose.

(e) Medical prescription under this Order shall contain the following information:—

(i) the name and address of the patient;

(ii) the quantity and kind (Brandy, Rum or Champagne or tonic wine) required;

(iii) full name, address, qualifications of the practitioner or the number of Medical Register under Act VI of 1912 or his serial number on the Commissioner's list of approved practitioners.

(f) The prescription must be on a special form bound in a book to be supplied by the Commissioner and duly signed by the practitioner.

(g) The dispensing chemist shall preserve all prescriptions for

(b) For annual permit Rs. 10/-
(c) For interim permit Rs. 2/-
(d) For visitors' permit Rs. 2/-
(e) Extension of visitors' permit Rs. 2/-
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UNEMPLOYMENT DUE TO PROHIBITION

Government Tackling The Problem

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:—

Government has been carefully considering the question of unemployment incidental to the policy of Prohibition. In pursuance of its policy, Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. B. Wagle, Excise Inspector, as Employment Officer. Persons in the employment of liquor dealers prior to the 31st July 1939 and who have been given written notice of discharge on account of the policy of Prohibition should report themselves to the Employment Officer, Old Custom House, Fort, with necessary certificates.

Instructions have been issued to the Employment Officer that persons recommended by him will be given preferential employment in the Police, Excise and Public Works Departments provided the candidates answer the requisite qualifications.

He would classify the qualifications of the candidates and approach the appropriate Departments which will give employment in the vacancies already existing to duly qualified persons.

Recruitment is going on in the Police and Excise Departments at present. Government has also in view the building programme of the year which will absorb a large number of the unemployed. Government has also been approached by parties for starting a concern or concerns for operating Milk Bars and recreation centres in Bombay and Government proposes to make it a condition of its support that the discharged employees are given preferential employment in the concern.

a year and produce them when required and shall, every two months, supply information showing the total amount of each variety sold on the prescription of

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

EVERYBODY'S TALKING
about
JABAKUSUM
IN THE NEW
GOLDEN
CARTON.
BEST HAIR OIL OF
INTERNATIONAL
REPUTATION
JUST GET THE
JABAKUSUM
CASKET
For all Joyous
CEREMONIALS

C.K. SEN & CO., LTD.
CALCUTTA

To use with any pen,
on any paper—
Waterman's
Ideal INKS made in BLUE BLACK and 17 colours
TIP-FILL BOTTLE

Special News FROM LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)

The four Indians, who recently left London by a motor car for India, passed through Germany on June 26.

The tri-colour Congress flag on the bonnet of their car and a big sign "London to India" attracted a lot of attention of the German people. They showed unusual interest in the four Indian visitors and were extremely friendly.

At Frankfurt, Dr. Wittmann, editor of Reich's "Political News", had a long talk with them and on the following day the German "General Adviser" had a long write-up about the travellers.

There is a great discontent in the rank and file of the Labour Party.

They are annoyed that although the official Labour Party is in favour of boycott of Japan goods, the Co-operative Society is a big customer of Japan for the purchase of Japanese red salmon.

This revelation was made in the House of Commons by Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in reply to a question by David Kirkwood, Labour M.P., who wanted to know "to what political party do the purchasers of Japanese salmon belong?"

Members of Labour Party are also very upset that the Co-operative Party is the owner of a number of tea plantations in Ceylon, where Ceylonese labour is exploited for the profits of British Co-operative Movement.

Mr. K. N. Kaul, brother-in-law of Jawaharlal Nehru, has arrived in London.

He has taken up his appointment as botanist in charge of the Indian section in Kew Gardens.

Mr. Kaul is the first Indian to be appointed to the post. He took his degree in botany at the Lucknow University.

Going the rounds of French diplomatic circles are suggestions that Hitler is planning to make a dramatic announcement in July of an offer of "peaceful co-operation in exchange for economic concessions", such offer to be made direct to the Governments of Britain, France and the United States.

These suggestions originated in circles close to the inner circle of

the Nazi regime in Berlin, and it is possible that they have been allowed to circulate as a sort of "feeler-kite". It is suggested that the first announcement of this "peace plan" will be made by Hitler at the launching of a new German warship early in July, and that one of the objects is to achieve international discussion of Germany's claim to colonies.

The British Admiralty considers that there might be advantages in closing the Mediterranean to commercial shipping in war-time.

Round-the-Cape route to Australia is only 313 miles longer than the route through the Mediterranean. The journey takes only a day longer. P. and O. Shipping Co. route via Suez is 11,478 miles. Blue Funnel Line via the Cape 11,791.

Use of the round-the-Cape route would free British Mediterranean Fleet from convey work. Thus Britain would obtain her food-stuffs from Australia, New Zealand and India without difficulty, just as quickly, and without impairing the Navy's striking power in the Mediterranean.

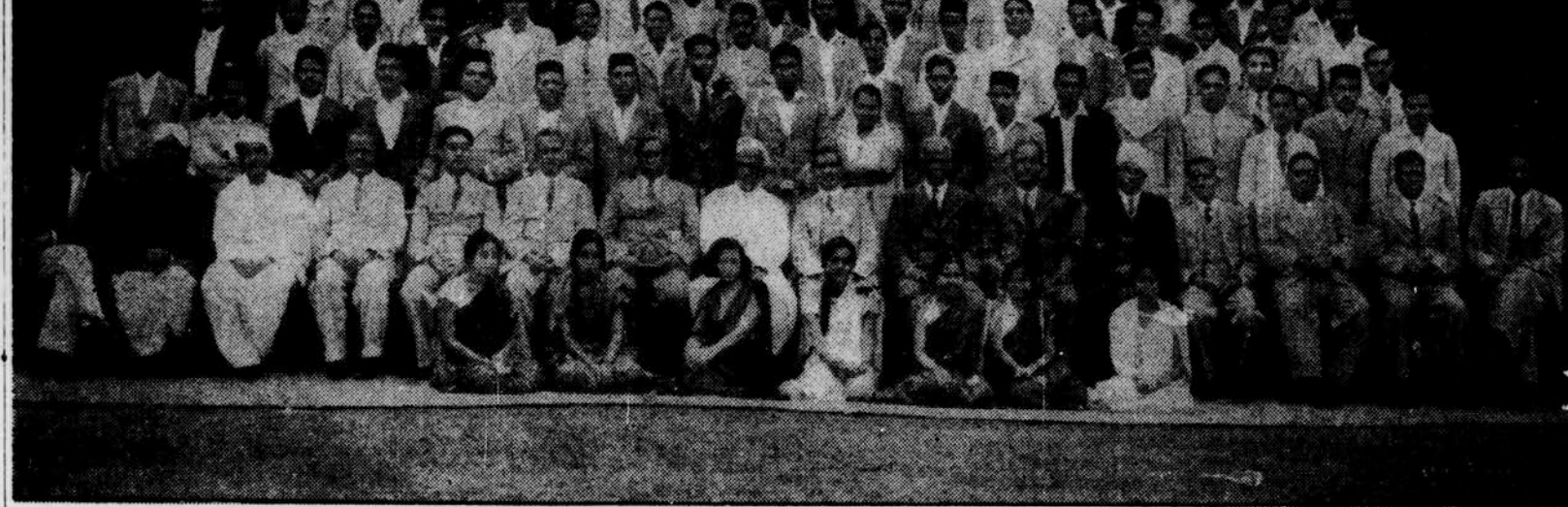
Police Inspector Swayne, of Tanganyika's force, was detailed on June 27 to accompany the German "scientific" expedition which is carrying out a survey of the once-German territory.

The party includes two photographers, two big game hunters, an expert in agriculture, an Alpinist and a representative of the Nazi Party's newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter". Their leader, Dr. Saalfeld, denies that their purpose was to lay the ground for a future German occupation. They intended only "to bring the Nazi exploratory spirit" to Africa.

Japan is hastening preparations for the declaration of some form of Federal Government for China on the second anniversary of the war, which falls on July 7. Such a Government would amalgamate the existing local "puppet administration".

Wang Ching-wei, the Chinese ex-Premier, who was expelled from the Chiang-Kai-Shek Government because of his proposal to negotiate peace, has been flown by the Japanese from his Shanghai exile to Peking to head the new regime.

Further unofficial contact be-



Opening of the Secondary Teachers' College Belgium by Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay. Photo by G. G. Welling, Belgium.

tween the German and British Governments resulted in the following resume of the German claims:

Danzig: This problem must be settled. Colonies: No urgency. World conference: Germany ready to participate.

If the Danzig problem can be solved Germany will "lay off" the Far East.

The French Government is considering the constitution of a Ministry of Information on similar lines to that decided on by the British Government.

M. Bonnet, the Foreign Minister, has been charged to submit proposals.

An extremely bad impression has been created in Burgos through the discovery that while co-operating with the Nationalist Army, the officers of the Italian Legionary Forces have succeeded in securing access to the archives of the Spanish General Staff and War Office, which contain information of a highly confidential character on everything connected with national defence.

There can be no doubt that the Italian Admiralty now knows the strategic secrets of every Spanish port of importance.

Reports from foreign visitors and refugees from Prague say that Gestapo is "simply bewildered" by the mounting stream of anti-German pamphlets circulating in the Protectorate.

The Chief of the Prague Gestapo has sent a report to Himmler, emphasising that the number of agents available must be increased five-fold before the situation can be dealt with.

Encouraged by the rumour that the French Government has authorised the Foreign Legion to enlist men beyond the normal establishment strength has brought forward about 100,000 applications from Spaniards now living in exile in France.

About 90 per cent of these are seasoned fighters who have proved their value as soldiers on the battlefields of their own country. The French Government may use these men for the creation of a Special Colonial Army Corps for the defence of Indo-China and the Cameroons.

Father Eduard Schmidt, Roman Catholic priest in Stuttgart, was sentenced on June 27 by a special court to one year four months' imprisonment on a charge of "having spread malicious and slanderous reports concerning our Fuehrer in his parish".

Herr Rosenberg's foreign political department, which has been inactive for some time, is now busy again popularising a plan for the division of Poland between her former masters.

Rosenberg is willing to conclude a full military alliance with the Soviet Union, provided the latter assists the Reich in wiping Poland off the map in Europe.

Each of the two "totalitarian empires" would then recover the territories held by them before the Great War.

The chances of a final settlement of all problems now separating the United States and Mexico have greatly improved lately following the founding of a "peace with America" group among the Mexican Senators.

This group containing some of the most prominent Mexican Parliamentarians is urging President Cardenas to seek a personal contact with President Roosevelt.

There are a number of indications that Germany is preparing

P. E. N. INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS Three Hundred Authors To Attend Stockholm Session

CALCUTTA. The 1939 International Congress of the P. E. N. will meet in Stockholm from the 4th to the 7th of September, on the invitation of the Swedish Centre, according to information received here. It is expected that about three hundred authors will attend. Mr. H. G. Wells, the former International President of the P. E. N., Miss Storm Jameson, President of the English Centre, and Mr. Hermon Ould, International Secretary-General, P. E. N., have been invited from England, and among other prominent writers who, it is hoped, will be present, are Herr Thomas Mann, Monsieur Romain Rolland, Monsieur Paul Valery and Signor Benedetto Croce.

A welcome reception at the National Museum, Stockholm, on the 3rd September, will precede the formal opening of the Congress which will take place on the 4th at the City Hall. Among the social events planned are tea at the Royal Castle on the invitation of the King of Sweden, a performance at the eighteenth-century theatre at the Castle of Drottningholm, gala performances at the National Theatre, and at the Opera, excursions by steamer and aeroplane, and a final banquet at the Grand Hotel. At the formal sessions subjects of universal interest will be discussed.

P. E. N. is a World Association of Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists.—A.P.

Lighthouses Committee

NEW DELHI, July 12. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have forwarded to the Commerce Department, Government of India, the names of the following three persons, who are duly elected as its representatives to serve on the reconstituted Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses for a period of two years ending March 31, 1941:—Mr. G. L. Mehta (Calcutta), Mr. M. A. Master (Bombay), Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon (Madras).—United Press.

for a possible emergency in August.

Soldiers and workers in munition factories are being given leave in June and July. No leave will be given in August and September. Reservists of the Ersatz battalions, who do 12 weeks' training each year with the Colours, are to be retained in their units instead of being discharged at the end of that period. More than 100,000 extra workers are being drafted into the provinces of the Reich, near the Polish frontier, to do urgent work on the harvest. The object is to clear rye and wheat by mid-August or earlier.

From The "Nottingham Guardian" Of June 26.

The success of their Transatlantic visit has set speculation going regarding other overseas trips for the King and Queen. A visit to India for a Coronation Durbar has long been promised and there has been talk, too, although less serious, of a visit to South Africa.

Either visit would take place in the English winter and afford Their Majesties climatically a splendid holiday under conditions equivalent to those of our English summer, and taking place in winter would not interfere with the London season.

Govt. Orders For Prohibition Area

(Continued from page 11.)

each registered or approved medical practitioner.

(h) Government may direct that the prescriptions of any practitioner under this Order shall not be valid.

(i) The prescriptions shall be kept in duplicate. The book of duplicates, when completed, shall be submitted to the Commissioner.

27. HEMP DRUGS AND OPIUM.

(a) The use or consumption of charas is prohibited.

(b) Nine departmental depots for the supply of other hemp drugs and opium in prescribed quantities to such persons as would be recommended by the Medical Board have been sanctioned.

(c) The fee for the permit shall be annas eight.

(d) Orders regarding constitution of the Medical Boards will issue separately.

(e) Pending the appointment of Medical Boards the Commissioner or such Excise Officer as would be authorised by him shall issue interim drug permits for a period of two months on the strength of medical certificates given by registered or approved

medical practitioners.

(f) For those persons who are too poor to obtain certificates from registered or approved medical practitioners, Government has made arrangements at the J. J. Hospital for examination and issue of certificates to such persons free of charge on any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m.

(g) Arrangements regarding packing of drugs and opium as proposed by the Commissioner are sanctioned.

28. TRANSPORT OF INTOXICANTS THROUGH THE PROHIBITION AREA

(a) The transport of intoxicants through the Prohibition Area will be allowed provided the article in transit is in charge of Railway, Steamer, Air Service or Postal Authorities.

(b) Save as provided in clause (a) intoxicants owned by persons holding licences in the Prohibition Area will be allowed to be transported through the Prohibition Area only under Excise escort.

29. STOCK WITH THE PUBLIC

(a) Stock of foreign liquor held

by a permit holder in excess of the quantities specified in the permit and stock of foreign liquor held by any person other than a permit holder on 1st August 1939 in excess of one opened quart bottle of brandy shall be notified to the Commissioner before the 10th of August 1939.

(b) The Commissioner shall issue specific orders either allowing the person to retain the stock or any part thereof or directing him to deposit it at the Government Warehouse at Sewri or Thana or at any other place appointed by the Commissioner.

(c) No rent shall be charged to a private person for depositing his stock of foreign liquor at the Government Warehouse up to 31st December 1939 but rent at such rate or rates as may be fixed by the Commissioner will be charged thereafter.

(d) A permit holder from time to time shall be allowed to remove the stock deposited or held by him according to his requirements and in accordance with the conditions of his permit.

(e) Stock deposited or held by any person other than a permit holder shall be allowed to be removed outside the Prohibition Area, subject to such restrictions on transport as the Commissioner may prescribe.

(f) Country liquor, toddy, hemp drugs, and opium in any quantity less than a quart bottle or not contained in the original sealed receptacle shall not be accepted for deposit at the Government warehouse.

(g) All licences, permits and authorisations issued under these Orders, except interim and visitors' permits shall expire on 31st March 1940 and may be renewable only at the discretion of the Commissioner.

(h) Two-thirds of the annual fee for permits and licences will be charged for the period from 1st August 1939 or from any date thereafter, up to 31st March 1940.

31. DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER TO BE FINAL

All decisions of the Commissioner under these orders shall be final and binding on the licensee or the permit holder, as the case may be, subject, however, to revision by Government.

Detailed arrangements regarding storage and transport, etc., of liquor and drugs in the Prohibition Area have also been sanctioned on the lines proposed by the Commissioner. Orders regarding clubs will be issued hereafter. The requisite notifications, rules, permits, forms, etc., for giving effect to the above orders will also be issued shortly.



A few years ago he used to suffer from fits of depression, headaches and pains in the heart. Although he rested in the evening he went to his work next day feeling tired. Finally, he decided to see his doctor, who told him that his trouble was high blood pressure induced by the climate, and prescribed a course of 'Phyllosan' tablets. After a few weeks he began to feel better, found he was taking a new interest in life—his blood pressure was reduced and his heart pains and headaches had almost disappeared. Now he is completely recovered and his health never worries him because he leaves it in the good hands of 'Phyllosan'. The principal ingredient of 'Phyllosan' tablets has been described by scientists as "the most wonderful substance in our world."

START A COURSE OF
'PHYLOSAN'
Pronounced FIL-O-SAN TABLETS TO-DAY!

The Registered trade mark "Phyllosan" is the property and denotes the products of Natural Chemicals Ltd., 12, Clifton Street, London, W.1. If you find any difficulty in obtaining "Phyllosan" Tablets write direct to J. L. Morrison Sons & Co. (India), Ltd., Dept. D, Post Office Box No. 258, Bombay. This is the only P.P.P.

'Phyllosan' tablets are prepared according to the formula of E. Buerki, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne, and they have brought relief from abnormal blood pressure and heart trouble to many thousands of sufferers. Basically, 'Phyllosan' tablets are a concentrated vegetable extract—they contain no animal products or harmful drugs—and give you all the vital elements upon which your very life force depends. 'Phyllosan' tablets do not promise to work miracles overnight, but if you take a regular course, the results will astonish you. 'Phyllosan' tablets are obtainable from all chemists and stores. Make up your mind to start a course of 'Phyllosan' tablets to-day!



Infection can enter slightest cuts—disinfect with 'DETTOL'

Take care of cuts and wounds! Share things like knives, scissors, tin openers, can cause poisonous wounds: or you and your children: Bathe cuts and wounds with 'Dettol' antiseptic. You can buy 'Dettol' everywhere, and Doctors and Hospitals use it. Always keep a bottle in your house to safeguard your family—use it for wounds, for gargling, for bathing and personal hygiene. 'Dettol' is a powerful antiseptic (three times more powerful than Carbolic Acid) but it is non-poisonous and will not stain skin or clothing.



'DETTOL'
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

RECKITT & SONS, Hull and London, England

VALUE OF COSTING IN INDUSTRY

Interesting Talks To Apprentices

A correspondent writes:— "Principles of Engineering Costing" was the theme of a series of two interesting talks given by Mr. P. J. D'Souza to the B. E. S. T. Apprentices; the second and final part was given on Wednesday evening in the conference hall of Electric House.

Tracing the history of cost accountancy, Mr. D'Souza said that it was comparatively a new science that helped to correctly record the cost of labour employed, material used and the various expenses incurred in the manufacturing, distributing and selling of goods. With competition increasing rapidly and with the necessity of analysing and recording the cost of the various items of material this new science had become an indispensable adjunct to progressive industrialists.

Mr. D'Souza then went on to describe the various elements that entered in cost accounting and methods of cost finding. In this connection, he stressed the importance of material costs and the requisitions and credit notes relating to the issue of material.

Dealing with labour costs, the speaker observed that it was necessary to have some knowledge of the various methods of paying wages, although in India not more than three of the methods were probably employed. These were the day rate system, monthly rate system and piece rate system.

In concluding, Mr. D'Souza discussed the important item of overhead expenses, the methods of allocating them to each department and then finally apportioning them to the prime cost of each article.

CARE OF CATTLE IN MYSORE STATE

Pasture Grounds Increased

BANGALORE, July 12. The question of improving in a systematic manner the pastures and grazing facilities now available in rural areas has been under the consideration of the Government of Mysore for a number of years. In 1937, the Government appointed an advisory fodder and grazing committee, consisting of officials and non-officials, to examine and advise them on all matters connected with the use and improvement of grazing, grass and fodder of all descriptions in the State.

Whenever it is felt that, by the disposal of "gomal" lands for cultivation, the interests of cattle would be affected, Government always reject the applications for the grant of "gomal" for cultivation. Government have reserved assessed waste lands to serve as "gomal" in certain cases, and where not even assessed waste lands are available, they have made arrangements, under which the raiyats of neighbouring villages with large extents of "gomal" are required to provide sufficient grazing facilities for the cattle coming from villages without "gomal". Large extents of Amrit Mahal avals have been recently surrendered to the Revenue Department to provide "kavals" to villages. Again the Agricultural Department have discovered that the napier grass is best suited to be grown in "kavals". Government have taken steps to help the raiyats by providing mechanical ploughs to plough large tracts of "gomal" land, to demonstrate to the raiyats the value of such cultivation.—United Press.

MIRACULOUS RECOVERY FROM FEVER

"No sooner had I recovered from a severe fever attack," writes Mr. Alex Miranda "than I was laid up with another. I felt exhausted, couldn't eat, vomited much, and rapidly got put me on to Horlicks saying this would give me the new strength quickly. It was the first food that stayed in my stomach. I got better very soon. Ever since I've felt full of vitality and had no further attacks. I will always keep Horlicks in my house."

Mr. Alex Miranda Goa.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

MATCH INDUSTRY IN HYDERABAD

Increase In Small Size Factories

(From Our Correspondent) HYDERABAD (Dn.) July 11. As the result of protection granted by Government of India to the Match Industry, quite a number of match factories were established in Hyderabad State with power-driven machinery and ran successfully. Since the imposition of excise duty on matches, however, the industry has received a setback particularly in large-size factories.

According to latest figures and information available there is increasing tendency, however, for the establishment of small-size factories using manual labour only and producing less than 100 gross per day which gives rebate from the excise duty under clause 36 of Match Excise Duty Regulations. There are in all four large factories in the State using power-driven machines while the factories using manual labour are three in number at present.

About 2,000 labourers are employed in these factories.

NIDHI NIKSHEP RULES IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent) RAJKOT, (By Mail).

Till now, the Rajkot State had no rules on the statute in cases where a State subject came upon some treasure which excavating or digging earth for new erections. Recently the State authorities have framed certain rules in this connection. 25 per cent. of such unearthed treasure will be handed over to him who reports to the State of such acquisition after digging the site.

In case of important archaeological finds, a special prize will be awarded to the person besides his dues of 25 per cent. The infringement of these rules is penalised at one year's rigorous imprisonment besides the confiscation of such acquisitions to the State. These rules are called Nidhi-Nikshep rules.

MONSOONISH CONDITIONS.

There has been great improvement in monsoonish conditions in Kathiawar. Following the uncertainty of weather, sweltering heat and scarcity of fodder, the skies are clouded through the last 3 days bringing sufficient rainfall for sowing operations. Rajkot rainfall exceeds 3 inches.

ALL EYES ON DANZIG

(Continued from page 6.)

Reich on the principle of self-determination. This is not an argument which should be brought forward by a State which on the ground of "Living Space" pounced upon the independence of 8 million Czechs. After all the German population of Danzig is only 400 thousand. Besides, for fulfilling the wishes of 400 thousand people one cannot undermine the life and death interests of 35 million people. The self-determination plea to hand over Gibraltor to the Spanish Government by the Spanish population of that place would sound quite absurd and unacceptable. The real reasons why Germany demands Danzig are as under:—

(1) To endanger Poland's position on the Baltic. It would practically cut off Poland from the sea.

(2) Poland's outlet to the sea would be at the mercy of Germany. That is to say Poland's economic position would depend upon Germany.

(3) By economic and military pressure to deprive Poland of her role in European politics and to force her to side with Germany in her political system.

By harnessing 35 million people to her system of politics the German Reich would be able to realise her hegemony in Europe which she so much desires.

The direct consequences of such a turn of events in Europe would be the loss of political independence of Baltic and Balkan countries. The German sphere of influence would rope in 180 million inhabitants.

From the above one can see that the Danzig problem cannot be judged by the number of German inhabitants of the Free City or the smallness of its area. Frederick the Great of Prussia wrote in his political testament that he who possesses the mouth of the river Vistula and the city of Danzig would be the real ruler of Poland although not in possession of Poland.

If Poland refuses to agree to the inclusion of Danzig in the German Reich she does so to defend her economic and political independence to the same maxim of Frederick the Great, and to oppose the German hegemony of Europe.

Poland will defend with all her might the separate existence of Danzig from Germany and to keep her within the customs and economic frontiers of Poland. She will not allow herself to be pushed aside from her access to the Baltic.

BOARD FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Ahmedabad Personnel Announced

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the formation of District Rural Development Boards in each district. The Boards when formed will take over from the existing district village improvement association and district executive committees for village improvement all their functions and funds. The village improvement associations and committees will cease to exist from the date on which their work is transferred to the District Rural Development Boards. Other functions and duties of the District Rural Development Boards will be:—

(a) to assist and advise the officers of the Rural Development Department in carrying out the schemes of development of rural areas approved by Government.

(b) to control and supervise the work of the talukas development associations.

(c) to organise and supervise all rural development work in the district.

(d) to prepare schemes of improvement of rural areas for submission to Government through the Director of Rural Development.

(e) generally to advise the officers of the Rural Development Department on the economic aspects of the rural areas and to act as a focusing centre for all rural development activities.

IN ACCORDANCE with the above orders the establishment of a District Rural Development Board for the Ahmedabad district consisting of the following officials and non-officials has been sanctioned for a period of two years.

The Officials are:—

(1) The Collector ('ex-officio' chairman).

(2) The Prant Officers.

(3) The Assistant Registrar and Rural Development Officer, Ahmedabad Division.

(4) The Marketing Officer (when appointed).

The non-officials are:—

(1) The President, District Local Board, Ahmedabad (Vice Chairman).

(2) The Chairman, District School Board, Ahmedabad.

(3) The Chairman, Dascori Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

(4) The Chairman, Viramgam Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited.

(5) Mr. Bhogilal Dhirajram Lala B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Ahmedabad.

(6) Mr. Hariprasad Pitamberdas Mehta, M.L.A., Ahmedabad.

(7) Miss Mrudulaben Ambai Sarabhai, Ahmedabad.

(8) Mr. Pannalal Balabhai Zaveri, Ahmedabad.

(9) Mr. Gopaladas Venidas Patel B.A., Ahmedabad.

(10) Mr. Dayabhai Manordas Patel, Dhokla.

(11) Mr. Venilal Chhaganlal Buch, B.A., Viramgam.

(12) Mr. Jothabhai Amersi Shah, Sabarnati (Ahmedabad).

(13) Mr. Mathuradas Laljibhai Gandhi, Modasa.

(14) Mr. Gulam Rasul Miyasheh Kureshi, Sabarnati Ashram (Ahmedabad).

(15) Mr. Trikambhai Ranchhod-bhai Patel, Detroj (Taluka Viramgam).

(16) Mr. Chandulal Damodar-das, Bawla, taluka Dhokla.

(17) Mr. Ishwarlal Kalidas Vyas, B.A., M.L.A., Dhanduka.

(18) Rao Bahadur Chhimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, B.A., Ahmedabad.

(19) Mr. Nandlal Jivanlal Thakkar, Dhokla.

(20) Mr. Hiralal H. Pandya, L.A.G. M.Sc., Bhavnagar.

The Vice-Chairman will supervise the executive work of the Board and preside over its meetings in the absence of the Chairman. The District Rural Development Inspector with headquarters at Ahmedabad will be the official Secretary of the Board. The Board may also appoint a non-official Secretary from among its members. To facilitate the work of the Board a small executive committee from among the members will be appointed.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Rural Development has been requested to submit proposals for the establishment of similar boards in other districts.

WHEN TRIBESMEN FIGHT

KOHAT, July 12. Three men and a large number of cattle were killed in a battle between two trans Frontier tribes Spaya and Abdul Rahim Khel, over the possession of a hillock, which had hitherto served as a boundary between their territories according to information received here from Katchhai. As both the parties had occupied places of vantage three days prior to the starting of actual fighting, the number of casualties was small. As the result of intercession of

PRESS WORKERS' UNIONS AMALGAMATED

Strike In Hilal Press Continues

BOMBAY, Thursday. The Secretary of the Lalbavta Press Workers' Union writes:—

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union was held on Monday last to consider the question of unity of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union and the Katib and Press Workers' Union (which is working among the workers of the Urdu Presses).

After some discussion it was decided that the Katib and Press Workers' Union should join the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union and should close its office.

The Secretary, thereafter, submitted the report accepted regarding the strike of Fidi Press workers. The meeting accepted the report and appointed one committee of the following members to collect some fund for the strike:—

Coms. Modak, Rajarshi, Limaye, Apte and Narvekar.

STRIKE IN "HILAL" PRESS

Eleven Katib workers of the Hilal Press are on strike from July 3 for non-payment of their wages by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A., editor of the "Hilal Daily."

The strike is conducted by the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union as a result of the amalgamation. The strikers are firm and they are determined to fight till their wages are received.

PRESS WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

The Secretary of the Lal Bawta Press Kamgar Union, writes:—

The strike of the Fidi Press workers entered its second week yesterday. The Strike Committee functioning under the leadership of the Lal-Bawta Press Kamgar Union has been willing to negotiate from the very beginning. But the proprietor of press has so far shown no signs of any willingness to come to terms.

The Strike Committee is therefore continuing the struggle. It has been conducting the strike by means of peaceful picketing meetings and demonstrative processions. It has also given the slogan of boycotting the shop of the proprietor situated at the Abdul Rehman Street and pickets have been posted there too. The Strike Committee is also collecting funds to give relief to the strikers.

In almost all the printing press concerns of Bombay the eight hours' day has been long since accepted. But the Fidi Press insists on a nine hours' day. Moreover, workers who have put in more than one year's service and even five years' service are being treated as casuals, daily wages and bazaris. That is why the strikers want (1) the eight hours' day; (2) monthly wage basis for all and (3) no victimisation.

The Secretary of the B. P. T. U. C. recently addressed a letter to the proprietor requesting him immediately to accede to these demands of the strikers. But the proprietor did not even answer this letter. The Strike Committee has now applied to the Chief Conciliator with a view to facilitate negotiations and to minimise the hardships of the strikers.

A meeting of the strikers was held on Tuesday evening and was addressed by Messrs. S. G. Wakankar, General Secretary, Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union, R. M. Jambekar, Ramsharan Sharnag, Wamanrao and Kudrat. Amidst shouts of "Victory to the Red Flag" the strikers declared their firm determination to fight to the last.

"GIVE UP POLICY OF APPEASEMENT"

(From Our Correspondent) CANNOPRE, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Hindu Sangh was held here in which it was resolved to organise a Volunteer Corps for the protection of Hindus. The resolution further requested the Congress Governments to give up the policy of appeasement and to adopt a National outlook. It also requested the U. P. Government to keep a strict watch over the actions of the Muslim League.

Kisan's School of Politics Swami Sahjanand, the Kisan Leader of Bihar, arrived here on his way to Aural, a village in the district of Cawnpore, to deliver a lecture in the School of Politics organised by the Kisan Sabha workers. He will also address a public meeting there.

Invitations have been issued to prominent Congress Leaders in the province including Acharya Narendra Deo, and they are expected very shortly. Mr. V. D. Tripathi, M.L.A., Secretary of the Forward Bloc, and Mr. J. S. Shukla, accompanied Swamiji, Mr. Tripathi will deliver a lecture on the Tenancy Bill.

Haji Mohadsaid, a leader of the Independent Tirah Tribe, a truce has now been arrived at between the parties.—A. P.

A. R. P. IN BOMBAY

Mr. Haslam To Be In Charge Of Organisation

The announcement regarding the appointment of Mr. R. H. Haslam, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, as a special Deputy Commissioner, in charge of A.R.P. Organisation, has been made.

Mr. Haslam, who will be the chief A.R.P. Officer in the Presidency, only returned recently from England after undergoing a modern course in A.R.P. instruction in London. It will be remembered that he was the officer who organised the A.R.P. work in Aden during the Italo-Abyssinian War.

Mr. Haslam was in Europe during the Munich crisis in September last, and it was then that he took full advantage of his stay there and underwent a course of intensive training at the Air Raids Department in the Home Office in London.

A selected number of Municipal officers will also be sent for training to the Government A. R. P. Headquarters at Belgium.

TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN

Rural Development Officer Sends Circular To District Associations

(From Our Correspondent) MEERUT, (By Mail).

Now that the monsoons have broken, the Rural Development Department of the United Provinces proposes to conduct a campaign of planting trees for fuel, timber and shade in the villages included in the Rural Development Officer of the Province has, sent, it is reliably understood, a circular to all the Secretaries of the District Rural Development Associations impressing upon them to take advantage of the deeply ingrained religious belief among our people that the sinking of wells, construction of temples and tanks and planting of trees constitute the sacred duty of all and sundry. 'While it is not given to everyone to be able to sink a well,' says the R.D.O., 'every body can perform a pious act by planting a tree or two for others, un-mindful of ownership.' Approach- ed from the correct angle' adds the R.D.O., 'success in planting operations can be easily guaranteed as the idea of tree planting has roots lying deep in the very genius of village folk.'

MASS CONTACT MEETINGS

With a view to give an impetus to the Mass Contact programme of the Congress in the Meerut district, a number of public meetings were held in two villages namely Baroda Musalmanan and Walepur of the Meerut District. Both of these villages are predominantly Muslim and naturally the audience was Muslims.

Maulana Asadullah, President of the District Congress Mass Contact Committee, addressing the gathering at these places explained to them the advantage that would accrue to the peasantry by the passage of the Tenancy Bill which was on the anvil.

Referring to the Congress and the Muslim League the Maulana said that while the former worked for the amelioration of the masses the latter was an association of the loyalists and other vested interests and as such it could not do any such act which would prove beneficial to the tenants.

ALTERNATIVE FOR SMALLER STATES

(From Our Correspondent) RAJKOT, July 12.

An alternative scheme against Confederation of Smaller States enjoying powers below third class is laid down by the Premier States of Kathiawar proposing to take over the final administration of about six departments from such small States.

The departments proposed to come under the control of larger States are said to be Judicial, Police, Medical, Sanitation, Cultivation, Public Works, Forest, etc. The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar has been stressing the scheme very much and the result so far achieved it is understood is encouraging, as more preference is given to the scheme by Premier States than Confederation.

Both schemes are under consideration of Smaller States and their decision is expected shortly.

YARN MARKET DULL

Very Limited Turnover

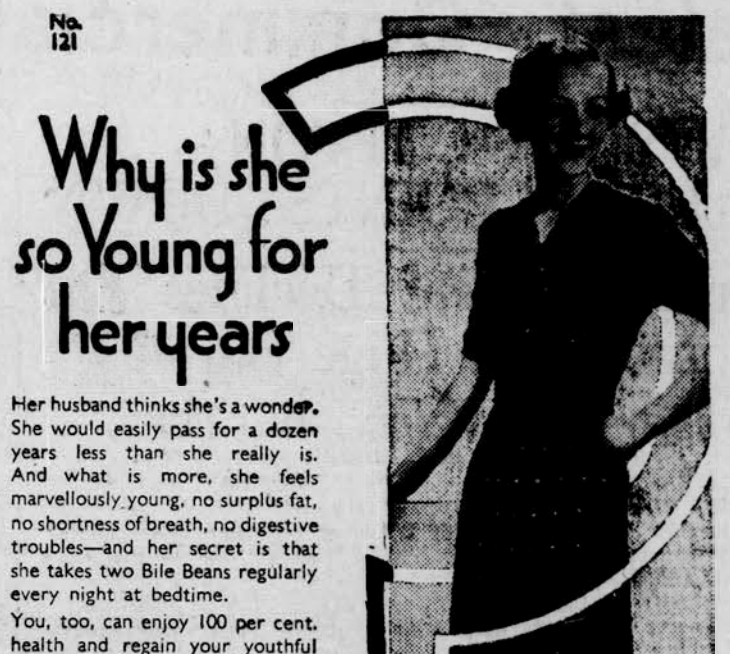
Bombay, July 12. The important event during the week has been the publication on Saturday the 8th inst. of the American Government Cotton Acreage Report which has proved to be a slightly bullish document. It is very premature to forecast the cotton crop with any accuracy at present because of various circumstances, on which the actual crop will depend. In the circumstances fluctuations in cotton prices will now mostly

No. 121

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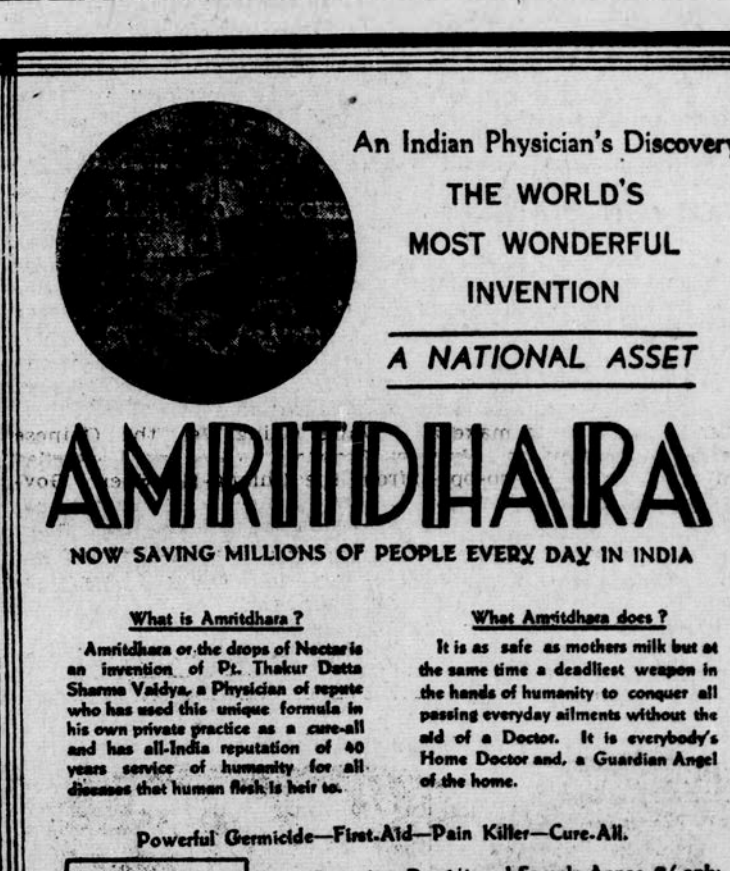
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depend upon the condition of weather in America in the next few days. At present cotton prices have remained steady and have been fluctuating on various reports and rumours about the American Government's policy on cotton subsidy. Yarn market has remained rather dull and depressed throughout the whole week on account of continued absence of satisfactory demand in all kinds of yarns from almost all important consuming districts. It is even reported from certain centres, particularly from the South that some mills are inclined to reduce their prices in yarns in order to effect sales in larger quantities as they are not experiencing any satisfactory sales during the last few weeks. These reports have created a sort of nervousness amongst the dealers in the local market and some of them are inclined to offer their holdings at somewhat lower prices although buyers are difficult to find. Export demand is practically nil on account of disturbing political news in Europe and in the Far East and also due to sharp decline in Shanghai Exchange. Monsoon reports on the other hand are quite favourable in many parts of the country and it is hoped that if monsoon proves to be quite satisfactory on the whole some improvement in demand may be in evidence after a few weeks. The future outlook however continues to remain very uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS There has been no change to report in Manchester yarns where fresh forward business is practically impossible on account of much lower prices of Japanese and Indian yarns. Prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined further during the week particularly in grey, bleached single and two-fold yarns probably due to continued offers from Shanghai at somewhat lower prices as a result of recent decline in Shanghai Exchange. As regards Mercerized yarns, prices have remained very steady after a sharp decline in the beginning of the week. Speculative turnover has increased in the latter part of the week and it looks as though prices have touched bottom and would not experience any material decline from the present level. No fresh forward business of importance has been possible either in Shanghai or in Japanese yarns during the week probably due to uncertain future outlook. Japan Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS There is no change in the Official prices of the Italian Syndicate during the week. Only a moderate demand is in evidence from almost all important consuming districts mostly for Italian yarns from the Northern markets. As regards Southern markets, where Japanese yarns have been selling in larger quantities, enquiries have been rather limited. There is no improvement in demand from the artificial silk mills or other mills and sales therefore of superior qualities continue to remain very restricted. As regards Staple Fibre yarns after continued heavy decline, prices have remained steady but the undertone is not yet satisfactory. The future outlook is rather weak.

INDIAN YARNS A satisfactory turnover in Indian yarns particularly in 10/2s. and 20/2s. has been reported in the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week. Although prices on the whole are inclined to decline further, local mills have not been able to make any forward sales of importance on account of disparity in prices. The future outlook is not yet hopeful.

Increased Selling On New York Cotton

SUBSIDY MOSTLY DISCOUNTED

Weekly Weather Slightly Unfavourable

Bombay and Liverpool profit taking on differences, depressed the New York cotton market. These sales are believed to be made on the theory that the market may have discounted the subsidy possibility, while foreign sources sold steadily.

The market opened barely steady on Wednesday on lower Liverpool cables, hedge selling and London liquidation which met trade covering and New Orleans buying on the scale down. Prices rallied partially on the prompt stoppage of 3300 July tenders, local buying, subsidence of foreign selling and the strength of securities. The market eased on liquidation. Finally spot house buying of July appeared but foreign selling of distants developed before the close.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"With temperatures above normal and rainfall scanty in the west, light to moderate in the east and heavy in parts of the central city, the week was mainly favourable apart from the continuance of excessive moisture in parts of Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama which also favoured weevil activity. Texas progress was good except in west where advance was rather poor. South Oklahoma needs rain. Reports from Arkansas and Louisiana indicate favourable progress. In Carolina progress was fairly good though locally too wet."

It appears that the market is now discounting the final effect of the export subsidy and there remains nothing in the situation except some unfavourable crop developments. Thus it is believed that present prices are not far from the top and with South Texas crop likely to be marketed early, there will be enough cotton to meet the demand. Thus the present scarcity of contracts will be relieved in due course.

NEW YORK MARKET
At the opening October was quoted 5 points down at 8.32 and with further selling prices declined to 8.31 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced to 8.38 which was the highest level but prices again reacted and closed at a net rise of one point to 8.39. Spot cotton prices closed 9 points down at 8.39, per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.55c, per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged at 4.57 for October. There was hedging of outsiders and distants also Bombay and local selling on report that the Farne Administration officials were in favour of 1-14 to 1-34 cents subsidy. Later prices sagged on poor outside, American and local selling. There was some short covering and trade calling and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 5.59, per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 5 points and Upper futures lost 5 to 6 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 20 points up to 70 points down and Ashmouni futures closed 7 to 4 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES
New York October highest 8.93 (1-12 p.m.)
New York October lowest 8.31-07

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 13.
Broadest J/A Highest 160 3/4, Lowest 158 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 160 1/2.
Broadest A/M Highest 154 1/2, Lowest 153 7/8, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 154.
Omra July Highest 159 1/4, Lowest 158 3/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 158 3/4.
Omra D/J Highest 143 1/4, Lowest 142 1/2, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 143 1/4.
Bengal July Highest 124 1/2, Lowest 122 1/2, Closing at 12-34 p.m. 123 1/2.
Bengal D/J Highest 118 5/8, Lowest 118 1/4, Closing at 4-30 p.m. 118 5/8.
Night session: Broadest A/M opened Rs. 154 1/8, Highest Rs. 154 3/4, Lowest Rs. 154 1/8, closing at 154 1/4.
Broadest J/A closed Rs. 160 3/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 12.
SAKELS—
July 10.70-20
Nov. 11.85-10
ASHMOUNI—
Aug. 9.65-7
Oct. 9.81-5
Dec. 9.88-4
Feb. 9.95-5
April 10.01-6
GIZA—
July 11.19-7
Nov. 11.47-10
Jan. 11.59-10
March 11.72-9

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
Broadest J/A New York July 59-
Broadest J/A Liverpool July 58 1/2
Broadest A/M New York May Rs. 45-
Broadest A/M Liverpool May Rs. 40 1/2
New York-Liverpool: Oct. 8-12, Dec. 6-1, Jan. 15-1, March 24-1, May 34-1

LINSEED OILS
London, July 12.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 28/10 1/2 July sellers
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 28/12 1/2 Sept. Dec. sellers
Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 8 5/16 sellers
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 5 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 13.
Following a decline of 4 points the local market opened steady at Rs. 160 1/2 for Broadest J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 161 1/4 on scattered buying. New Broadest A/M delivery opened at Rs. 154 1/4 and improved to Rs. 154 1/2. There was restricted turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market is inclined to await details of subsidy. The tone was barely steady. Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened at a rise of one point. The local market was steady with a slightly better enquiry and now Broadest A/M was quoted at Rs. 154 1/2. Later on Liverpool was reported one point down and there was small rising. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—
F G M G—
Broadest J/A 1939 Rs. 161 2 0
Broadest A/M 1940 154 6 0
Fine M G 159 12 0
Omra July 1939 159 12 0
Omra D/J 1940 144 0 0
F G M G—
Bengal July 1939 124 8 0
Bengal D/J 1940 119 0 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 13.
Weather cool in Eastern belt, light to moderate rainfall in Texas. Forecast: More rain expected in Western Belt.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 13
Extra
Springs Sup Fine FG Good
M G—
Bengal U V 132 129 126 123
Punjab 132 129 126 123
Rajputana 135 132 129 126
Omra No. 2 165 163 160 157
C P No. 1 174 171 168 165
C P No. 2 169 167 164 161
Broadest No. 2 167 165 162 160
Punjab A M 187 185 182 180
Sura 204 202 199 197
Rajputana 201 199 196 194
Navsari 213 211 208 206

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 13
Bengal Superfine 131/32
Bengal Fine 127/28
Bengal F G 127/28
C P 1 167/69
C P 2 163/64
Arvi 164/65
Amraoti 157/61
Ellichpur 163/64
Berar 160/61
Malkapur 157/59
Khandesh 144/51
Mina Saliu 159/61
Burwah Sanavd 159/61
Khandwa 159/61
Mathia F G 129/34
Broadest 165/66
Sura 204/02
Punjab 4 F 206/11
Sindh N T 181/83
Ankleshwar Jaghadia 193/96
Ararat 201/203
Navsari 171/78
Western Farm 171/78

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 13
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday This year Last year
Khandesh 35,693 35,693 35,693
Central India 129,224 228,446 129,224
Bari and Nagar 92,347 149,613 92,347
Hyderabad Gaorani 4,474 40,322 4,474
Berar 162,254 325,573 162,254
Central Provinces 38,095 81,985 38,095
Total Omras 129,560 128,696 129,560
Dholera 276,665 135,623 276,665
N W Provinces 8,721 3,081 8,721
Rajputana 158 74,922 16,213
Sind Punjab 155 327,135 655,594
Broadest 414,468 252,702 414,468
Coompta and Dharwar 1,494 145,765 99,997
Western Northern 1,510 93,875 23,204
Cocanada 98 73
Tinnevely and Cam- bodia 6 2,637 4,351
Egyptian 3,487 177,828
American African and Sudan 358,683 507,432
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 95 1,171
Total 3,452 2,266,680 2,406,748
Arrived by road to 8th July 1939 380,584

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 6th July
In full-pressed bales
Yesterday This year Last year
Europe 184 288,207 300,194
Japan and China 18,655 1,114,765 655,594
Coast Ports 50 31,687 58,579
Up-country by Rail 254,278 343,807
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 52,286 10,493
Total 19,489 1,741,323 1,368,593

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales 1938-39 1937-38
Receipts to date 12-7-39 391,900 783,700
12-7-39 391,900 783,700
Exports to date 12-7-39 347,900 581,300
Stock at Ports 191,700 246,900
Stock at Interior 248,800 205,000
Stock at Liverpool 7-7-39 693,000 113,800
Visible Supply 7-7-39 492,200 581,900
Quantity in sight 7-7-39 935,000 1,351,800
Quantity out of sight 7-7-39 1,068,000 1,058,000

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 12.
T. T. London on—
New York 4.68 1/8
Paris 178.72
Berlin 11.66 3/4
Madrid 42.25
Montreal 4.89 1/16
Amsterdam 8.14 3/8
Brussels 8.14 3/8
Milan 8.14 3/8
Borne 20.77 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 13.
Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £7.8 1/2 London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 178.72. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London and 4.68 1/4 at New York. London spot silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 16 9/16d. and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. at 15 15/16d. India bought speculators bought and sold. India was an unsatisfied buyer at fixed rates and sellers were reserved. New York silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. 1 on London was quoted 6 1/2d. In American markets it is believed that foreign buying price will be stabilised at 35 cents until the price is again disturbed by legislative or international development. This view encouraged buying in the local market where prices after opening at Rs. 44 1/3 advanced to Rs. 45 1/7 and later quoted at Rs. 45 1/5. The market was steady. Gold market was dull and business was limited.

Ready Gold. Silver.
Shrawan dely. 37 1 3 45 15 0
Shrawan Teji Mandi 0 2 0 2 0 0
2nd Shrawan Dely. 37 1 6 45 0 0
2nd Shrawan Teji 0 4 0 2 14 0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 12.
Spot 15 9 1/8
Forward 15 15 1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 12.
Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8 1/2

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 13
London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £42-12-6
Standard copper 3 months £42-17-6
Electrolytic copper £48-5-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 39-4-0
Copper sheets Rs. 49-0-0
Tone: Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 12
August £11-11-3
September £11-12-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 13.
Castor seeds Sept.—
Opening 29 6 0
Highest 29 6 3
Lowest 29 5 3
Closing 29 6 0
Groundnuts Aug.—
Opening 31 1 0
Highest 31 1 6
Lowest 30 12 3
Closing 30 12 6
Castor seeds Sept.—
Opening 27 5 0
Highest 27 5 3
Lowest 27 5 0
Closing 27 5 0
Castor seeds May—
Opening 28 11 0
Highest 28 11 6
Lowest 28 11 0
Closing 28 11 0
Groundnuts Feb.—
Opening 29 1 0
Highest 29 1 6
Lowest 29 0 6
Closing 29 2 0
Castor seeds Jan.—
Opening 21 12 0
Highest 21 12 6
Lowest 21 11 6
Closing 21 13 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 12
July 43/8d.
October 47/4d.
December 49/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 12
July 65 3/4
September 60 1/2
December 60 1/2 3/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 12.
Liverpool October lowest 4.60-07

New York Sugar

New York, July 12
September 1.81
November 1.87
January 1.91
March 1.94

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 13
Ready Jaws Rs. 15 0 0
Shipment July Aug. 5 9 0
Shipment September 5 8 0
Jawa Spot F 7.40

PEPPER AND GINGER

(From the Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)
Bombay, July 13
Pepper ready Alleppey Rs. 88 per candy
Pepper ready Calicut Rs. 87 per candy
Pepper ready Bhadravada Sud 15th Rs. 86 per candy
Pepper Asho Sud 15th Rs. 85-12 per candy
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond Rs. 12 per candy
Pepper Lampong c.i.f. Rs. 11 per cwt
Ginger ready unbleached Rs. 11 per cwt
Ginger ready bleached Rs. 12 per cwt.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 13
Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97 October 97
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108 October 108
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 120 October 120
Yarn No. 40s August 214 October 214
December 214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 13.
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 98/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 97/10
3 per cent 1953/55 97/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/6
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 115
5 per cent U P Bonds 98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 100
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 103/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 13.
B G RATES—
T T D D 1/5 2/32 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Nov. 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near Dec.
Jan. 15/16 NAFED
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 to Aug. 1/5 1/32 Sept./June.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 287 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,326
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/8
JAWA—
Bank's selling D D 65
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 38 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158 1/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/8
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/6 9/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 13th inst.
Java/London nil
New York/London 4.68 25 12th inst.
London/New York 4.68 18 12th inst.
London/Paris 176.72 12th inst.
London/Italy 89.03 12th inst.
London/Belgium 27.55 1/8 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.77 1/2 12th inst.
London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.61 27/32 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Dull.
Gold £7.8 1/2 11th inst.
Gold £7.8 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready £16 9/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward £15 13/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready £35 11th inst.
Silver New York Forward £35 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Months 7/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Months 7/8 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 3/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 1/4 per cent 12th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 1 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 12.
Call Loan London 1/2
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 72-
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 84-
1954/55 97 1/2
1948/53 102 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 106 1/2
1954/55 109-
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 106-
1948/52 94 1/2
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols 87 7/8
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan 83 3/4
5 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/30 106 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 36/3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 13
Wheat 31,431 cwt.
Lined 287 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds 76 cwt.
Gingellyseed 94 cwt.
Groundnuts 3,813 cwt.
Castorseed 38,490 cwt.
Mysorabolls 56 cwt.
Cottonseed 851 cwt.
Mungabees 896 cwt.
Gram 499 cwt.
Jowar 499 cwt.
Barley 500 cwt.
Bajras 1,653 cwt.

LONDON SEEDS

London, July 12.
Linseed the plate hull C1F per ton 11.10
11.10 July sellers
12.11 3/4 July sellers
Linseed Bombay London C1F per ton 12.17 1/2 July sellers
Rounded term hull/cwt C1F per ton 12.31
12.31 July sellers
Castorseed Bombay hull C1F per ton 11.00
11.00 July/Aug sellers

Cement Shares Continue Upward March

STEEL SHARES DECLINE ON SCATTERED SELLING

Cotton Textiles Neglected

BOMBAY: July 13.
The local Share Bazar was quiet again to-day and with a restricted turnover and scattered selling prices registered further small decline.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was fairly firm with improved buying and U. S. Steel advanced 1-14 at dols. 47 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares gained half a dollar at dols. 25-11. General Motors advanced 1-12 at 44-3/4 dols.

Foreign Stock Exchanges were recently depressed on increased anxiety regarding the European political outlook, but strong fundamental situation is now having effect on the Wall-Street Market, where it is generally held that American business situation warrants a rise in shares. The U. S. A. Congress is expected to adjourn by the end of the month and there will be no disturbing effect of any legislation.

The local Market seems to have lost all attraction and the professional element is also inclined to have no large open interest and are merely reported doing Tarawani business and prices are fluctuating within a comparatively narrow range and in some quarters a feeling of pessimism persists.

But the industrial outlook does not justify any important decline in prices of shares. Our Steel industry is reported doing well and while the Textile is reported to be passing through the seasonal depression, our Mills have made wonderful progress in putting new designs of piecegoods displacing several monopolies of foreign imported qualities.

The progress of Monsoon is reported favourable and the present break in rains is welcomed to assure planting operations. Thus at the moment the outlook is encouraging.

But the present inaction of Share Bazar needs careful consideration. As a matter of fact, the market is cautious watching developments, both domestic and foreign. It is true that outside speculation is restricted, which accounts for absence of weak interest and leaves the market in a healthy state. But until speculation broadens, prices are expected to fluctuate within a narrow range.

At the moment the market, including Jobbers and Professionals, are interested in Associated Cement shares, which registered further rise to-day under steady support and short covering.

Tata Steel shares opened steady, but there being scattered selling prices eased off and later steadied around Rs. 1,330, while Cotton Mill shares remained neglected.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 13.
100 Ahmed Dyeing 25 1/8
100 BOM DYEING 743 1/2
100 CENTURY 205 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA 204 8
100 COLABA 134 0
100 Coorla 204 8
250 David 25 0
250 Dawn 285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon 4 3
100 Finlay 91 0
100 GOKAK 131 0
1,000 Hindustan 167 5
100 Indore 30 9
100 Khatau 82 4
100 KOHINOOR 217 8
200 Laxmi 415 0
250 Madras United 25 0
100 MORARI 116 0
250 Model 41 12
50 MYSORE 87 4
100 NEW GREAT 181 8
100 Oosmanshahi 41 0
100 PHOENIX 217 8
25 Sassoon Silk 67 12
1,000 Sholapur 2,675 0
50 SIMPLEX 66 0
1,000 SWADESHI 203 8
100 SWAN 87 0
590 Vishnu 1,121 0
1,000 Westerns 85 0

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 12.
Pfd. Dollars
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd. 35
Columbia Gas and Electric 4 6
Electric Bond and Share Common 7 7/8
American Telephone and tele-graph 165 1/4
Sun Life of Canada 96
Int. Telephone and Tel. (Foreign) 9
Western Union Telegraph 21 1/2
New York Central R. R. 14 3/8
Schenley Distillers col. 5 1/2 Pfd. 14
American Radiator 12 1/2
Amrex Corporation 22 7/8
Texaco Corporation 36 1/2
Socory 11 1/2
Consolidated Oil 7 1/4
United Carbon and Carbide 17
United States Steel 47
Bethlehem Steel 55
Crucible Steel 28
Ludlum Steel 26
Republic Steel 15
Int. Nickel of Canada 47 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining 25 1/4
Chrysler Motors 44 3/4
General Motors 36 3/8
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 12
Woolworth 48
Douglas 49
Montgomery Ward 62
National City Bank of New York 25 3/4
Guarantee Trust 28 1/2
Turnover 990,000 shares. Fundamental economic factors, favourable for weeks but overshadowed by international uncertainty, are asserting themselves marketwise. We would retain and increase long positions expecting market to broaden out on upside on improved volume.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, July 12.
Rozario Santa Fe 18/9 July sellers
Barletta Russo 22/- July sellers
South Australian 21/6 July sellers

MININGS

9 Burma Corp 5 0
26th Indian Copper 1 10
26th Indian Iron 24 2
10 SHIVRAJPUR 34 4
30 TATA STEEL DEPOS. 1333 12
15 TATA STEEL ORD. 280 8
MISCELLANEOUS
100 ALCOCK 355 0
10 Air Service 7 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR 178 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep 685 0
125 B BURMA 252 0
50 B BURMA CONT. 481 0
50 B BURMA TELEPH. 164 6
30 BOMBAY TELEPH. 81 0
100 IND BLEACHING 38 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust 43 8
100 I. Radio Deld 347 8
100 I. Radio Ord. 353 12
100 Port Canning 72 12
30 PREMIER CON. 87 8
10 SCINDIA 18 0

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1939

Discipline In Congress Ranks

Jawaharlal Nehru's Views On How It Should Be Observed

Distinction Must Be Made Between Ordinary Members And Office-Bearers

BOMBAY, July 13. The view that difference should be made between primary Congress members and office-bearers of Congress organisations was expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a press interview. Pandit Nehru maintained that members of Congress executives were constitutionally bound to carry out the decisions of the superior bodies while primary Congress members had a much greater latitude.

It might be that even members of Congress Executives might have some latitude with regard to individual criticism and the like but it did not certainly entitle them to organise a mass attack on the All-India Congress Committee resolutions.

Such a tendency, said Pandit Nehru, would disrupt and weaken the Congress.

Pandit Nehru believed that many people participated in the demonstrations on July 9 without realising the implications. It was obvious that a Congressman could not in one capacity carry out the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee and attack it in another capacity. If he was an office-bearer, he had to carry out the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. If he did not agree with the resolutions duly passed, then it was up to him to resign his executive position and then carry on his agitation in any manner he liked provided, of course, in doing so he did not injure the cause of the Congress.

Pandit Nehru continued: "Matters having come to a head it seems to me very difficult for the Congress organisation to ignore the defiance of the A.I.C.C. resolution but at the same time it appears to me that the question of taking disciplinary action against those who participated in the demonstrations of July 9 may be premature at this stage, as the first thing to do is to remove certain misapprehensions so that the issues involved may be made clear.

If a Provincial Congress Committee can challenge and defy the resolutions of the A.I.C.C. then District or City Congress Committees can also defy the decisions of the Provincial Congress Committees. The result will be complete disruption which no organisation can tolerate, if it is to continue. It is not for me to lay down definitely what should be done. Whatever views I might express on the question would amount to forestalling and perhaps embarrassing to the Working Committee or the A.I.C.C.

According to him, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, like similar bodies in other provinces, could authorise a "satyagraha" in a given locality in its jurisdiction without referring the question to any other body or individual. It seemed, therefore, absurd to Pandit Nehru that such a resolution should have evoked a protest unless there was an apprehension that all provincial committees might misuse them if they were vested with similar powers.

I can only say what we did with regard to those members of the Allahabad Congress Committee, who had participated in the demonstrations of July 9. We have asked the five or six persons, who had participated in the demonstrations to resign their executive positions in the Congress. What next step will be taken will depend upon the reply we receive from those members."

Asked to express his views on Mr. Bose's statement on the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay, Pandit Nehru declared that such a statement should have been issued by him on the eve of the inauguration of Prohibition in the city. While he thought that such an action was undesirable, he conceded the right of pointing out any defects in the scheme in a way which would not affect the cause.

P. E. N. Luncheon Party In Honour Of Harin

The P.E.N. Club of Calcutta had Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya as the guest of honour at a luncheon party.

Amongst the distinguished writers present were Mr. P. Chowdhri, the well-known short story writer, and essayist and Dr. Kalidas Nag, who introduced Mr. Chattopadhyaya to the members present in warm and touching words. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Chattopadhyaya's brilliant contribution to poetry and the cultural renaissance of India.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya recited some of his poems and sang some of his latest folk songs, which were received with tremendous enthusiasm.

After fulfilling a few more engagements in Calcutta Mr. Chattopadhyaya is expected to proceed to Shantiniketan where poet Rabindranath Tagore has specially invited him.



PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY YESTERDAY, PHOTOGRAPHED WITH HIS SISTER AND NEPHEWS.

Jawahar Not Going To China

No Invitation From Madame Chiang: Press Report Contradicted

BOMBAY: Thursday. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bombay this morning en route to Ceylon. He leaves for Poona to-morrow where he engages to Colombo.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Pandit Nehru denied the report (not circulated by Associated Press) that he would be going to China at the end of July.

He added, "I have not received any letter from Madame Chiang Kai-Shek nor have I arranged any flight through the Chinese Ambassador."

"It is true, however, that I have long wished to go to China and if an opportunity offers itself I shall avail myself of it. It is impossible to say at present moment whether this will be possible or not."

"The situation both in India and abroad makes it difficult to leave the country. There is no question of my going away if war becomes imminent in Europe. For the present the idea of my going to China is only a vague aspiration."—A.P.

Official Send-off On Eve Of Departure For Poona To-day

BOMBAY: Thursday. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bombay this morning accompanied by Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, his Secretary. He was received at the Victoria Terminus by a number of Congressmen including

Mr. Nagindas Master, and Mr. S. K. Patil.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai was also present.

Pandit Jawaharlal will leave for Poona on Friday night when he will be given an official send-off by the B.P.C.C. at the Victoria Terminus.

CEYLON PROBLEM DIFFICULT AND DELICATE, SAYS JAWAHAR

I am going to Ceylon in the hope that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a press interview on his "mission to Ceylon."

Pandit Nehru added that more than this he could not say at this moment, as the problem was a very difficult and delicate one. Pandit Nehru will meet the representatives of Indians in Ceylon on Sunday afternoon immediately after his arrival and expects to meet the Ceylon Ministers on Monday. He has not fixed up any programme of activities in Ceylon, as his programme is to be chalked out after his arrival there in consultation with the Ceylonese authorities and the representatives of Indians.

Pandit Jawaharlal proposes to stay in Ceylon for a week but if necessary he will extend his stay by a day or two. His sister Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh will accompany him in the special plane while his Secretary, Mr. Upadhyaya will leave by steamer.

Pandit Nehru leaves by special plane on Saturday morning, arrives at Hyderabad the same afternoon, Madras on Saturday evening and reaches Colombo on Sunday at about noon.

'I Shall Cling To The Congress'

M. N. Roy On Getting Expelled

"I am not prepared for an expulsion from the Congress organisation, because I firmly believe that the Congress is the only anti-Imperialist organisation which is manned by the best and most sincere among the nationalist elements."

This declaration was made by Mr. M. N. Roy in the course of an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the situation that had arisen in the Leftist ranks after the meeting convened by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on July 8.

"If an alternative is given to me," said Mr. Roy, "between remaining within the Congress by obeying a majority decision though I may not agree with it and getting expelled from the organisation for disobedience, I would certainly bend and cling on to the Congress organisation."

The position of Congressmen, who subscribe to the views of Mr. M. N. Roy, vis-a-vis Mr. Bose's 'Forward Bloc' was also explained by Mr. Roy.

ALWAYS WITH BOSE

Alluding to the rumour that the Royists had seceded from the 'Forward Bloc', Mr. Roy said that he and his friends were never members of the 'Forward Bloc' and hence the question of secession did not arise. Mr. Roy further said that he had always stood by Mr. Bose. He had also welcomed Mr. Bose's move for the unification of the radical elements in the Congress and had extended his co-operation to that end. He and his party were unable to merge in the 'Forward Bloc', since they were not satisfied with the programme of the 'Bloc'.

PROTEST AFFAIR

The Left Consolidation Committee, Mr. Roy added, was a different thing. It was not the 'Forward Bloc'. The aim of the committee was to bring about Left Unity. He had already publicly made known his views with regard to left unity. Nevertheless, some of his colleagues were deputed to be members of the committee. Within a short time of its coming into existence, a singular situation arose in connection with the holding of an All-India Protest Day against the decisions of the All-India Congress Committee. He read in the papers that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, had appealed that there should be no such protest meetings. But the Consolidation Committee met the same afternoon and decided to defy the Congress President, a move, which he was not able to support. The rapidity, with which events moved made it impossible for him to instruct his colleagues on the Consolidation Committee to the course they should adopt, since he was away from Bombay where the committee met.

Commenting on the All India

SATYAGRAHA & OFFICES ARE INCOMPATIBLE

It Will Not Be Fight Against Br. Imperialism, But Will Lead To Civil War In Congress

SHANKERRAO DEO'S REPLY TO SUBHAS BOSE

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 12. "You cannot eat the cake and have it too," says Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee, in a signed editorial in "Lokshakti," the Congress Marathi daily, referring to the stand taken by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose and others against the resolution of the A.I.C.C. restricting resort to Satyagraha by individual Congressmen with the previous permission of the Provincial Congress Committee only.

In the article which is captioned "This is not the way," Sjt. Deo refutes the contention that the A. I. C. C. resolution goes against the fundamental principles and the traditions of the Congress. It is further contended that why now alone should such previous permission be made compulsory, when no such provision was thought of during the period 1919 to 1939, when Satyagraha movements had been carried out on large scale. The reply, says Sjt. Deo, is very simple. The reason is that the Congress now governs the province, and that Satyagraha and offices are incompatible things. Congress accepted offices to prepare itself for Satyagraha. If Mr. Subhas and his followers are not, then the Congress cannot grow in strength by remaining in offices, let them plainly say so, and advocate resumption of Satyagraha by quitting the offices. They cannot eat the cake and have it too.

IN COMPATIBLE

While the Congress remains in office, continues Sjt. Deo, its extra-parliamentary activity cannot be Satyagraha or civil disobedience. Its extra-parliamentary activity to-day consists of organising the masses by making such use of the legislatures, as possible towards that end. The moment Congress realises that the legislatures are no more capable of strengthening and organising the masses, it would start, struggle with the British Imperialism. With Congress in office, if Congressmen resort to Satyagraha, it will mean fight amongst yourselves and not with British Imperialism. Congress has not entered the legislatures to promote class struggle or civil war. Resort to Satyagraha, therefore, while the Congress Ministers are in power, means starting of civil war by starting internal squabbles.

JUST A RESTRICTION

Proceeding Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo points out that the resolution in question does not deprive the Congressman of his inherent right to start Satyagraha. What it does is that it restricts its use by imposing the condition of obtaining previous permission of the P. C. C. The

Protest Day held on July 9, Mr. Roy declared that such a thing should have happened.

A particular decision of the Congress he said might not be to the liking of the Leftists or the minority in the organisation. While conceding the right to every Congressman to agitate for the revision of any particular decision or decisions, it was also incumbent on those people to see that the agitation was confined to the ranks of Congressmen. Furthermore, the wrongs of any such decision should be brought home to those Congressmen first in order to bring about a revision of the decision, for it was only Congressmen, who could rectify the error and not the general public. He added that no useful purpose would be served by public meetings and demonstrations against an administrative decision of the Congress.

JOINT ELECTORATES FOR LOCAL BODIES

Sind Govt. To Introduce Bill

KARACHI, July 13. The "United Press" understands that the Government of Sind propose to bring in a Bill for introducing joint electorates, on the basis of adult suffrage and reservation of seats, in the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

The eight seats which were withdrawn on account of the abolition of nominations would not be restored to the Corporation.

It is also understood that a separate bill for introducing joint electorates in order local bodies throughout the province is under preparation.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

